

## Ben Ali on landmark Egypt visit

CAIRO (AP) — President Zine Al Abdine Ben Ali of Tunisia arrived Tuesday for a three-day official visit, the first by a Tunisian head of state in 25 years, the Middle East News Agency reported. Egypt's president and Ben Ali's host, Hosni Mubarak, was at Cairo international airport to greet the Tunisian for their fourth meeting since Ben Ali came to power in November 1987. Their last summit was in Tunisia last September, when they put finishing touches on a consular agreement that cancelled visa requirements for their nationals in each other's country. In Cairo, the presidents are expected to discuss regional, African and bilateral issues. Tunisia's ambassador to Cairo, Mahmoud Al Moustafa, told Middle East News Agency Monday they would also discuss the need to form a united Arab position on the immigration of Soviet Jews to Israel. The last Tunisian head of state to visit Egypt was former President Habib Bourguiba, now retired.

# Jordan Times

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## Algeria to aid Hrawi

ALGIERS (R) — Algeria has agreed to send military equipment to troops loyal to Lebanese President Elias Hrawi to help him expand his control over the war-torn country, an official source said Tuesday. The source said the decision was taken after talks between Hrawi and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid, the first concrete result of Hrawi's tour of members of a tripartite Arab peace committee on Lebanon. "President Chadli has ordered Algeria to provide the Lebanese army with equipment to enable it to carry out its security mission in Lebanon," the source said. He was unable to specify what kind of equipment Algeria planned to provide. Hrawi arrived in Algeria from Saudi Arabia Monday and was due to leave for Morocco later Tuesday — the third member of the committee delegated by an Arab summit last May to try to bring peace to Lebanon.

## More EC aid for Palestinians

BRUSSELS (R) — European Community (EC) foreign ministers have endorsed a plan to double EC aid to Palestinians in the occupied territories over the next two years, diplomats said. The community proposes providing \$6.6 million in 1990, rising to \$13.2 million in 1992. Since 1971 it has spent a total of about \$185 million on Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, much of it channelled through the U.N. Relief and Works Agency. Officials said the new money would be directed at social welfare, education and community institutions and stimulating economic development rather than at refugee programmes.

## Israël says Fatah members captured

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel said Tuesday it had intercepted a ship off the Lebanese coast and seized two members of the Fatah, one of them a senior officer. A military communiqué said the Israeli navy stopped the ship 11 days ago and forced it to sail to Israel with all its passengers. Israel released the vessel Tuesday, letting go all on board except the two members of Fatah, which is led by Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasser Arafat. Israel Radio identified the officer as Said Fanouni and said the boat had been sailing from Cyprus to Lebanon.

## Soviet parliament okays property law

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet parliament Tuesday passed a fundamental law regarded as a major step towards legalising the concept of private property, long regarded as taboo in a communist society. The law on property was approved by a vote of 350 to 3, with 11 abstentions, by the Supreme Soviet, the country's standing parliament, after a long and heated debate. It covers a broad range of property rights, including the right to own factor-

## Tanker fire put out

BAHRAIN (AP) — Firefighters put out a blaze aboard the U.S.-flagged Kuwaiti tanker Surf City Tuesday after a 12-day battle against the flames, the owners said. A Feb. 22 blast aboard the 81,283-ton oil products tanker, one of the 11 tankers that Kuwait re-registered in the United States at the height of the Iraq-Iran war to entitle them to U.S. navy protection, killed two of the 23-member American crew.

## Confusion in Russian polls

MOSCOW (R) — Election run-offs will be needed in many areas of the Soviet Union because the bewildering number of candidates and programmes last weekend left many voters baffled. While reformers defeated veteran Communists Sunday in major Soviet urban centres, most seats went unfilled due to the multiplicity of candidates. There were more than 7,000 candidates in the Russian Federation. In the Ukraine 3,091 candidates fought over 450 seats and in Byelorussia 1,128 candidates vied for 310 places. In some districts as many as 20 candidates ran.

## King voices satisfaction over outcome of talks with French president in Paris

# Jordan, France discuss Mideast peace efforts

By a Jordan Times staff writer with agency dispatches

PARIS — His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday held talks with French President Francois Mitterrand on Franco-Jordanian relations and international developments as well as Middle East issues with special focus on the Soviet Jewish influx to Israel.

The King briefed the French leader on the achievements of the four-member Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) and called for closer relations between the ACC and the EC.

After the talks, which included a lunch hosted by Mitterrand, the King told reporters that he was satisfied with the outcome of his meeting with the French leader whom he praised as "a man of principle and a wise leader."

In reply to questions, the King described the position of Israel's dominant Likud Bloc on peace as unrealistic. He said the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), whom Israel rejects as a negotiating partner, had adopted constructive stands on peace.

"I believe the PLO has adopted a positive and constructive position..." he said. "We support them with all our force. Up to now, Israel has been negative and unrealistic."

The King said an Arab summit

was needed to discuss the course of Arab issues and the future of the Arab World. But any such summit needs careful preparation, he added. "Its results should be different from previous Arab summits," he said.

The King said Israeli threats against Jordan were not new. Jordan alone can respond if it can hold out against these threats, and its record indicates it can, he said.

Earlier Tuesday, the King held talks with French Prime Minister Michel Rocard, Foreign Minister Roland Dumas and Defence Minister Jean-Pierre Chevenement on international issues and the need to find a just and durable settlement to the Middle East conflict, particularly that Israel seeks to settle part of the new arrivals in the occupied Palestinian territories, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said.

The King voiced appreciation for the French and European Community (EC) positions on the Middle East problem and noted that "these positions are based on international legitimacy," Petra said.

The King and Mitterrand had particular concern over

(Continued on page 3)

## Ikhwan suggests inclusions in national charter

By Lamine Andoni  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Muslim Brotherhood, the most influential organised group in the country, demanded Tuesday that a proposed national charter to regulate political life in the Kingdom should include a goal of complete liberation of Palestine. It also appeared to demand the exclusion of leftist trends from the Kingdom's political life.

In a four-page pamphlet distributed to the press, the Brotherhood (Ikhwan), the biggest bloc in the Lower House of Parliament, advocated the total liberation of Palestine and Jihad (holy war) to confront the "Zionist threat."

The liberation of Palestine from the sea (Mediterranean) to the river (Jordan) is an Islamic duty... the liberation of Palestine is the responsibility of all Arabs and Muslims... leaders and nations alike," the statement said. "Jihad with money and soul is the solution for preserving and defending the nation in the face of the Zionist threat," it added.

The Brotherhood's call, which amounts to a demand for the elimination of Israel, contradicts the policy of Jordan, which has accepted United Nations resolutions recognising the existence of the state of Israel.

During the run-up to the Nov. 8 general elections, Ikhwan members publicly called for allowing military operations against Israel across the demarcation line. The latest Ikhwan pamphlet, titled "The National Charter: Its basic as viewed by the Muslim Brotherhood," however, fell short of a direct call for military attacks against Israel. Nevertheless, the pamphlet did urge Arab countries to supply Jordan with financial aid and arms to defend its post-war borders.

"Arab countries' support of the Jordanian people with money and arms is an Arab responsibility," it said.

A senior Ikhwan official contacted by the Jordan Times, however, said the pamphlet did not necessarily represent "conditions" set by the Muslim Brotherhood for accepting the proposed national charter. "These are not necessary conditions, but we are certainly going to struggle to include these points in the charter," he said.

His Majesty King Hussein has repeatedly said that he intended

(Continued on page 3)

## Bonn reports Polish border compromise

BONN (Agencies) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl Tuesday dropped his insistence on linking German recognition of Poland's borders to war reparations, backing down on an issue that has split his government and strained relations with his allies.

His centre-right coalition government then approved a compromise formula designed to reassure Poland that a united Germany would respect its post-war borders.

"Mistakes were made on all sides, including by me," Kohl told journalists later.

The Bonn initiative coincided with comments in Moscow by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, who said any German plans to recover lost territory would be "brought with serious consequences."

In East Berlin, the foreign ministry said East and West Germany would begin preparatory talks on unification this week.

There was no immediate reaction from Poland to the West German compromise, which envisages the East and West Ger-

man parliamentarians calling for a treaty between Warsaw and a united Germany formally recognising Poland's Oder-Neisse border.

West German Chancellery Minister Rudolf Seitzers said Kohl and his coalition partners decided at a 3 1/2 hour crisis meeting to put a joint motion to the Bonn parliament calling for both German parliaments to pass identical resolutions as soon as possible after East Germany's first free elections March 18.

The motion would be put to the West German parliament on Thursday, Seitzers told a news conference.

"The border question should be settled in a treaty between an all-German government and the Polish government that sets the seal on the reconciliation of the two peoples," he said, quoting from the motion.

In Moscow, Gorbachev and East German leader Hans Modrow affirmed Tuesday that a unified Germany cannot belong to North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

## Israelis keep up disguise tactics

OCCUPIED GAZA (R) — Israeli security forces disguised as Arabs shot their guns and fired in the air when youths started stoning a passing army jeep in occupied Gaza City Tuesday, Palestinians said.

Witnesses said about 30 security men — their faces masked by chequered Arab headresses — revealed their identity at the city's main produce market, firing their guns to disperse the stone-throwing youths.

Nearby uniformed troops also opened fire with teargas and rubber bullets. Four Arabs were treated at hospital for beatings and teargas inhalation. The Israelis made at least three arrests.

Israeli military censors made deletions from this report

Israel deploys disguised security men as part of its battle against the Palestinian uprising.

Police closed the area for about 90 minutes. Clashes erupted between Israeli forces and high school students.

Palestinian sources said at least five people were shot and wounded elsewhere in the Gaza Strip. About 15 girls who threw stones at Israeli troops near Khan Younis were taken to hospital after inhaling teargas.

Military sources said police Monday had removed the headless body of a Palestinian woman from her Hebron home in the West Bank.

Palestinians said Arabs stabbed Sara Riyashi, 35, and cut off her head after she was suspected of prostitution and collaborating with Israeli authorities.

Israel Radio said another body was found on Tuesday, hanging from a tree in Beit Hanoun in the Gaza Strip. Palestinians told the radio that the dead man, Fahmi Shaban Azameen, 23, was suspected of collaborating.

In the West Bank city of Nablus, Israeli forces demolished the home of prisoner Jabal Muhammad Hawish who was arrested four months ago.

Military sources said Hawish was a member of the Red Eagle strike force, one of the Palestinian groups that enforces directives of the clandestine uprising leadership.

The 12-member policy-making

## Kabul says coup failed amid conflicting reports

ISLAMABAD (Agencies) — Afghanistan's defence minister and guerrillas attempted to overthrow President Najibullah's Soviet-backed government Tuesday but failed, Radio Kabul said.

But rebel sources, Western diplomats and the official Soviet news agency reported fighting in the Afghan capital.

Radio Kabul, monitored in Islamabad, reported General Shah Nawaz Tanai, a leader of the 1978 coup that installed a Marxist government, plotted with fundamentalist guerrilla leader Gulbuddin Hekmatyar to try to overthrow the government.

The address pointed out that calm has been preserved across the country. The coup has been prevented," TASS said.

But, sources among the Pakistani guerrillas waging a 12-year-old war against the government said rebel commanders inside Afghanistan reported widespread fighting in Kabul.

Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennady Gerasimov earlier told reporters in Moscow there was fighting at Kabul's air-

port and a possible coup attempt.

Western diplomats in Islamabad said they heard of aerial bombardments by the Afghan air force, tank movements around the Soviet embassy and fighting around the presidential palace.

Najibullah himself declared that the coup had failed, TASS news agency reported.

Najibullah's statements were made in a speech read on Kabul Radio, TASS reported from Kabul, where planes attacked the presidential palace and heavy fighting broke out on the streets in the day.

The diplomats, speaking on condition of not being identified, said they received their information from numerous sources.

Details about the coup attempt were sketchy. International operators in Moscow said telephone lines to Kabul were damaged and calls would be difficult to place.

Radio Kabul said Tanai escaped and security forces were searching for him and his followers.

The radio said Najibullah had appointed Aslam Watanjar, the country's interior minister, to replace Tanai. Both Tanai and Watanjar helped lead the 1978 coup that sparked the rebellion by the Mujahedeen.

## Israeli coalition moves closer to disintegration

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israel's uneasy coalition government, in turmoil over Middle East peace proposals, moved closer to disintegration Tuesday.

The immediate cause was an ultimatum from the rightist Likud Party of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir demanding that its Labour partner agree to exclude the 140,000 Palestinians living in Arab Jerusalem from elections planned for the occupied territories.

Likud also said Labour must accept that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) could not be involved in any way in proposed talks between Israel and Palestinians.

Labour Party ministers responded by giving Shamir one day to accept a U.S. plan for talks with Palestinians or see the coalition government collapse.

"In practical terms by tomorrow the issue must be decided," Energy Minister Moshe Shahal said after an emergency party meeting of labour cabinet ministers.

The 12-member policy-making

inner cabinet is due to hold the decisive debate Wednesday.

"If there will not be a vote or if the vote goes against a positive response to the (U.S.) questions, it will mean the end of the national unity government," Shahal said.

Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin, the pivotal figure in the broad government, stressed to reporters after the meeting the need for quick, decisive action: "I see an urgent need in convening the inner cabinet and taking a decision."

Vice-Premier and Labour leader Shimon Peres also said Labour must accept that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) could not be involved in any way in proposed talks between Israel and Palestinians.

"They (Likud leaders) didn't relate to any question that the (U.S.) asked... in effect the meaning of their decision is that they responded to this in the negative," Peres told Israeli army radio.

Labour decided two weeks ago to consider leaving the 15-month-old coalition government if Likud did not accept American Secretary of State James Baker's proposals by Wednesday. Israel Radio

said Peres was likely to recommend quitting the cabinet and trying to form a narrow coalition with small religious and left-wing parties.

However, it was unclear if Peres would get backing from Rabin, Labour's number two man, who has previously balked at attempts to break up the government.

The poll is to select Palestinians to negotiate with Israel on an interim period of self-government for the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Peres said Likud had effectively rejected Baker's formula for initial talks with Palestinians.

"They also have chutzpah," Peres said, using the Yiddish word for audacity. "They were asked yes or no. So what are they trying to do, some mud-slinging at the Labour Party? We won't agree to this."

"First Likud wanted guarantees from the Americans" against PLO involvement in talks, Peres said. "They didn't succeed, so now they are trying to shift the whole burden to us."

## DFLP averts split but rift persists

By Lamine K. Andoni  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The left-wing Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) has managed to avert a split in its leadership, which met in the Algerian capital last week, decided to refer to "political and organisational differences" to the general congress of the movement but differences remain within its ranks over the moderate peace strategy adopted by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Well-informed Palestinian officials, reached by telephone in Algiers, told the Jordan Times that the DFLP leadership, which met in the Algerian capital last week, decided to refer to "political and organisational differences" to the general congress of the movement but differences remain within its ranks over the moderate peace strategy adopted by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Abed Rabbo, who has been based in Damascus since 1987, heads the PLO delegation to the dialogue with the U.S. and has been operating very closely with PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat.

Sources close to Abed Rabbo, however, maintained that the senior DFLP official advocated a "flexible position" while opposing further political concessions to the Americans and Israelis.

Some of his supporters, who were also reached by telephone in Algiers, accused the Hawatmeh camp of being "backed and influenced by Syria."

"They are concerned about keeping their positions in Damascus," said one DFPL official. The charge was strongly denied by another official who supported Hawatmeh. Damascus-based DFPL officials have repeatedly countered that most of their Tunis-based comrades "have been drifting away from the grassroots and popular Palestinian mood."

## Tehran paper predicts 1990 to be last year for hostages

NICOSIA (Agencies) — A Tehran newspaper close to Iran's president said Tuesday that 1990 will be the last year of captivity for the hostages in Lebanon, noting in an editorial that the resumption of ties between Iran and the United States was not a precondition for their release.

The English-language Tehran Times said in a second editorial that Syrian President Hafez Al-Assad will visit Tehran soon, after an expected trip by his foreign minister, Farouk Al-Shara.

The second editorial denied reports that the trip by the President Hashemi Rafsanjani's brothers to Damascus was related to the hostage question.

Both editorials in the government-owned newspaper were excerpted by the official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA), monitored in Nicosia.

An Assad visit to Iran was expected. Syria was Iran's only staunch Arab backer in its 1980-88 war against Iraq. Iran and Syria are also in frequent contact over Lebanon, where they back rival Shi'ite Muslim militias.

The Tehran Times statement said visits between capitals was "a very normal thing," noting that the sensation on the hostage issue created by the Western media over such visits was "much too fancied."

The Tehran Times editorial on the hostages was the second such statement in two weeks saying the 18 Westerners in Lebanon should go free without preconditions. In the past, the government-owned paper has reflected the thinking of Rafsanjani.

"Our own assessment indicates that this thorny issue can be sorted out in the near future in a sincere spirit by sincere people," said the editorial, adding, "1990 can and will be the last year of the captivity of these hostages."

The editorial said an effort was underway to free the hostages because "Islam in no way allows or condones the idea that people should be taken or held hostage."

In Beirut, the respected *An Nahar* daily quoted unidentified Lebanese fundamentalist sources as saying that Iran was prepared to tackle the hostage issue, but ruling out any release soon.

The sources were quoted as saying that there had been no

direct contacts between Iran and the U.S., but both were scouting for a so far unavailable mechanism for releasing the hostages.

Tehran Times said there were no direct talks between Tehran and Washington on resuming relations.

"At this hour, Iran-U.S. relations are not under discussion and such a move is also not supported by the leader of the Islamic Republic and its top officials," said the paper.

It criticised the newspaper Kayhan International for linking the two issues in one of its own editorials, noting that "Iran has no hand in hostage taking at all."

Pro-Iranian Shi'ite Muslim groups in Lebanon are believed holding most of the 18 Westerners.

Kayhan backed of its Saturday editorial in a column Monday, saying Iran's opposition to any links with the United States was well known.

Also Tuesday, the Persian-language daily Jomhouri Islami criticised the Western media for "reviving the issue of Western hostages in Lebanon and again attributing it to Iran."

It said the West was once again trying to portray Iran as a "proto-terrorist state" and that reports of talks between Washington and Tehran were aimed at sowing domestic mistrust of Iran's leaders.

It did not name any other newspapers in criticising them for commenting on U.S.-Iran ties and relating it to the hostages.

"Those in the local press who somehow relate the issue of Lebanese hostages to Iran-U.S. ties and offer guidelines in this connection, if not mercenary, are no doubt among those who do not know what to do or what to say."

U.S.-Iran ties were broken following the 1979 attack on the U.S. embassy in Tehran that resulted in 52 Americans being held hostage for 444 days.

The Tehran Times said that the

visit to Damascus by Mahmoud Hashemi had nothing to do with freedom for the hostages.

A Syrian source, who refused to be identified further, said Sunday that the meeting Hashemi, a Foreign Ministry official, and Syria's Foreign Minister Farouk Al-Shara was to coordinate efforts to gain the release of all the hostages.

### U.S. ready for talks with Iran

In Washington, Monday the White House acknowledged that a lot is going on behind the scenes to win the release of Western hostages in Lebanon, but says it has no reason to believe a breakthrough is near.

"We cannot say that there is any movement. We know of no imminent release," spokesman Martin Fitzwater said Monday.

He said the United States would like to hold direct talks with Iran on the hostage issue but insisted no such talks are currently underway.

"There are no secret direct talks but I don't rule out all kinds of discussions and all kinds of talks," Fitzwater said.

The White House official said a broad range of people were involved, including businessmen and diplomats.

"They're not official representatives... but I want to make it clear, there are a lot of people who will say they are, and a lot of people who have some justification, saying they've talked to us, they've gotten advice and comments and so forth."

"So there's a lot happening," he said.

His comments came amid increasing speculation that some of the 17 hostages — including eight Americans — might soon be freed.

Security sources in Beirut told Reuters Monday that Terry Anderson, 41, the Middle East bureau chief for the Associated Press might be released by March 16, the fifth anniversary of his abduction.

It said that while U.S. policy barred concessions to free the hostages, Washington was "ready to deal directly with authorized representatives of the government of Iran whenever Iran is ready to do so."

## ICRC urges release of kidnapped Swiss

BEIRUT (AP) — The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) appealed anew Tuesday to the kidnappers holding two Swiss colleagues to release them or at least let them write their families.

"Since the sixth of October the ICRC has repeatedly called on you who carry a direct responsibility for their detention, to release Elio and Emmanuel," said Angelo Gnaedinger, the Red Cross delegate for the Middle East and North Africa, in his message to the captors.

"Today we renew this appeal and we tell you that we will spare no effort to pave the way and to find a solution to this problem," Gnaedinger pleaded during a news conference at the ICRC headquarters in mainly Muslim west Beirut.

At stake is the unity and poli-

Elio Enriquez, 23, and Emmanuel Christen, 32, worked as orthopedic technicians at an ICRC clinic in South Lebanon where they were held Oct. 6.

"The kidnapping is simply an unjust act... we therefore launch an appeal not only to those who have kidnapped Elio and Emmanuel but to all groups in Lebanon to freely respect that mission for the sake of those we're trying to assist," said Gnaedinger.

He said that over the past five months the ICRC has contacted all political and military personalities in Lebanon who have pledged support in trying to win the release of the pair.

"We want to acknowledge that despite these assurances of support the problem is still unresolved," Gnaedinger said.

## Benjedid party reformists repulse challenge

ALGIERS (R) — Reformists in Algeria's ruling National Liberation Front (FLN) appear to have repulsed a challenge by hardliners in a raucous Central Committee meeting deemed crucial to the party's electoral prospects.

The extraordinary meeting was suspended late Sunday night, but officials said Tuesday specialised committees would continue work until a closing session later this month.

At stake is the unity and poli-

tical programme of the party that has ruled Algeria unchallenged for 27 years, but is due to face its first multi-party elections on the mid-level in June.

Most political observers say the FLN risks losing a number of municipal and provincial governments to the fundamentalist Islamic Salvation Front and other newly legal opposition parties.

Old guard FLN members

powerful under former President

Houari Boumedienne used the meeting to attack economic reforms launched by President Chadli Benjedid, saying they risked setting the country on the road to capitalism.

"The reforms that have restructured state enterprises have brought no improvement," said former Industry Minister Abdal Salam Beldi, architect of the country's Socialist development in the 1970s.

In the fierce battles between

the FLN and the Benjedid party

Yesterdays high temperatures: Amman 11, Agaba 21. Humidity readings: Amman 82 per cent, Agaba 40 per cent.

Strategically, Turkey has to keep its forces deployed in all directions. If peace is achieved in Europe, it is natural that attention be directed to other regions, especially the Middle East,"

Chief-of-Staff Necip Torunay told the state-run television Mon-

day night.

"We may have to revise new strategies after closely following events in the Middle East and especially in neighbouring countries," he said.

Turkey maintains good relations with its neighbours though it has indirectly accused Iran, Iraq and Syria of harbouring separatist Kurdish rebels.

It guards one third of NATO's borders facing Warsaw Pact

countries and borders Iran, Iraq and Syria in the southeast.

Torunay said Turkey envisaged no major troop cuts before arms reduction talks in Europe are ended.

Meanwhile, the Turkish Foreign Ministry said Monday a Bulgarian coastguard boat

opened fire on a Turkish vessel fishing in international waters of the Black Sea, wounding a crew member.

"It's one of the happiest days we have had," said Hamad Sarur, the headmaster.

Hurrying for class with a notebook in hand, Yousef Asafreh,

25, said that because of army closures he has spent more than four years trying to get a teaching certificate in Arabic that normally takes two years.



A Christian family, including a child in a wheelchair, escape embattled areas of East Beirut. Snipers active during ceasefire as Beirutis brace for fresh fighting

BEIRUT (AP) — Lebanese Forces militiamen listened to disco music on radios as they sprawled around the 12-story Merna Shaloubi building in east Beirut. A few hundred metres away, rebel Gen. Michel Aoun's troops eyed them warily.

The devastated high-rise building and the nearby Nariman Shaloubi block have become forward outposts for the right-wing militia in a six-week-old power struggle for control of the Christian enclave north of Beirut.

His comments came amid increasing speculation that some of the 17 hostages — including eight Americans — might soon be freed.

Security sources in Beirut told Reuters Monday that Terry Anderson, 41, the Middle East bureau chief for the Associated Press might be released by March 16, the fifth anniversary of his abduction.

It was supposed to be a ceasefire. But sporadic gunfire crackled around the battered streets of the Sin El Fil district as civilians scrambled for food and water while they can.

No one believes the fighting is over yet.

The two Christian forces have battled each other to a standstill, leaving their bloody power struggle unresolved.

The Lebanese Forces (LF) led by one-time medical student Sami Geagea can claim to have blocked Aoun's campaign to crush them.

They hold two-thirds of the 800-square-kilometre enclave, including its ports of Beirut, Jounieh and Byblos.

But Aoun has vowed to eliminate the militia, the main military challenge to his claim to be the sole authority in the enclave.

Geagea has pledged to fight to the finish. But if they continue to devastate Beirut's Christian sector at the rate they've been doing, any victory will be a hollow one.

Aoun badly needs a clear-cut triumph. His last attempt to storm Geagea's stronghold in Sin El Fil and neighbouring districts was a costly failure.

His troops, led by U.S.-made M-48 tanks, fought to the outskirts of the districts Thursday and Friday, but were bloodily repulsed in 36 hours of savage fighting by Geagea's battle-hardened veterans using 106 mm

blankets, pots and pans, and ammunition boxes that double as tables were scattered over the black marble floor of the commercial centre's lobby.

The building housed the offices of American Express, the Dutch airline KLM and the British Reuter News Agency.

## Turkey may give military priority to Mideast

ANKARA (R) — NATO-member Turkey has said it may eventually switch its defence priorities from Eastern Europe to the Middle East.

Strategically, Turkey has to keep its forces deployed in all directions. If peace is achieved in Europe, it is natural that attention be directed to other regions, especially the Middle East,"

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## Uprising leaders invite Mandela to Palestine

### OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R)

— Palestinian leaders of a 27-month-old revolt against Israeli rule in the West Bank and Gaza Strip Tuesday invited freed South African black nationalist leader Nelson Mandela to visit Palestine.

The Unified Leadership of the Uprising invites African leader Nelson Mandela to visit our occupied Palestinian state to observe on the ground the same conditions of repression that both of our struggling people live under," a leaflet issued by the clandestine command of the uprising said.

More than 70,000 Jews live in settlements among the 1.75 million Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, which were occupied by Israel in the 1967 Middle East war.

Several hundred of an estimated 10,000 Soviet Jewish immigrants have settled in the occupied territories. Israel says it expects up to 100,000 Soviet Jews to arrive this year.

The Unified Leadership, made up of the four major groups in the Palestine Liberation Organization, called on Arab residents of the West Bank and Gaza Strip to start summer time on March 10 — two weeks ahead of Israel.

Palestinians said the Unified Leadership had instituted a separate summer time from Israel last year as a symbolic gesture of Arab independence from Israel.

The Unified Leadership also called for marches and other protest demonstrations Thursday to mark International Women's Day and urged local businesses to make the day a paid holiday.

## Israel allows West Bank junior college to reopen

### AL ARUB, Occupied West Bank (AP)

— Facing international pressure to reopen Palestinian universities, Israel's army Tuesday allowed classes to resume at a West Bank teacher's college.

"It is our central demand that we be educated," said the bearded Asafreh. "Students understand that they cannot receive education with riots. Riots and education cannot go together."

Arab had 82 students and 12 teachers before the uprising began in December 1987, but only 55 students showed up for class Tuesday.

Sarsur said he did not know yet if any students were in jail for anti-Israeli activism.

Arab officials said if there was no trouble at the Arab college, where classes were held peacefully Tuesday, then officials would open the other 15 community colleges.

"It is going to be gradual," said one official who demanded anonymity. "If there is no incitement or security violations, we will see all of them open and functioning in a short time."

He and other officials declined to make specific pledges but suggested that a peaceful reopening of junior colleges would pave the way for universities to resume operation.

## Amnesty accuses Chad of torture, secret executions

### LONDON (R) — Amne...

International accused Chad Wednesday of torturing and secretly executing political prisoners, saying hundreds of detainees had disappeared.

"In response to armed opposition and insurrections, the authorities have condoned or permitted... arbitrary arrest, secret detention, torture and extrajudicial execution," the London-based human rights organisation said.

Reporting on political

## NATIONAL NEWS IN BRIEF

### Prince Ra'd thanks King

AMMAN (Petra) — Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ben Zeid, president of the Friends of the Blind Society, Tuesday voiced appreciation to His Majesty King Hussein for his generous contribution to charitable societies. In a message to King Hussein, Prince Ra'd said that the King's contribution "embodies his paternal love to his family and reflects his passionate feelings towards each one of his family." King Hussein Monday placed an amount of 100,000 French francs, which the Falcons of Jordan won in the Malaysia air race, at the disposal of the Friends of the Blind Society, for use in the treatment of eye patients, especially those undergoing cornea transplants.

### Club honours chess aces

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad, president of the Royal Chess Club, Tuesday attended a special party held at the club to honour members of the National Chess Club who took part in the Asian Cities Chess Championship held in Dubai from Jan. 16 to Feb. 2. The team scored the best-ever results that Jordan achieved in international championships. Prince Mohammad presented the team members with token gifts in appreciation of their efforts. The team members presented the medals they won to Prince Mohammad in recognition of his efforts to support chess in Jordan.

### Expired passports valid for return

AMMAN (J.T.) — Citizens living abroad and carrying expired Jordanian passports will be allowed to use them to return the Kingdom, according to instructions issued by Minister of Interior Salem Masa'deh. The minister, who was replying to an inquiry made by Lower House of Parliament member Mansour Murad, noted that Jordanians should carry passports if they want to return home and they can get them at Jordanian embassies abroad which can issue alternative identification papers if necessary. The minister noted also that Jordanian passports for nationals living abroad can be done through embassies and consulates and through authorising other persons to carry out this procedure. In this case, he said, approval by the General Intelligence and the Public Security departments will be needed, according to the provisions of the Passport Law.

### Iraqis to get equal treatment

AMMAN (J.T.) — Iraqi nationals will be treated on equal footing with Jordanians upon registering as guests in Jordanian hotels, according to Minister of Tourism Abdul Karim Al Kabariti. The minister said this measure would take effect as of April 1990. It was reached between the ministry and the Jordan Hotels Association (JHA). Ministry officials said the Jordanian move was expected to be reciprocated by the Iraqi authorities. The minister noted in a statement to Al Ra'i and the Jordan Times that the JHA and the Ministry of Tourism would soon dispatch a team to Iraq to help market Jordan's tourist sites there in implementation of an agreement taken by the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC). According to the Ministry of Tourism, the first tourist groups from Iraq are expected to arrive here in April.

### Electricity workers to elect council

AMMAN (J.T.) — Workers in the electricity sector will Thursday elect a new council and president, according to Samir Qardan, president of the General Association of Workers in the Electricity Sector. Two blocs, one headed by Qardan and the other headed by Walid Al Khayat, are running in the elections. The elections will take place Thursday morning at the premises of the General Federation of Jordanian Trade Unions.

### Produce exports increase

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan's exports of fresh fruit and vegetables during February amounted to 44,300 tonnes, worth JD 9.43 million, compared with 25,400 tonnes during the same month last year. However, Jordan's imports during the reported period were 4,000 tonnes, compared with 2,850 tonnes during the same month in 1989.

### Jordanian, American women to debate

AMMAN (J.T.) — Two Jordanian women, Subhia Maani, vice-president of the Business and Professional Women's Club, and Marjan Shahin, a staff reporter for the Jordan Times, will exchange ideas with a panel of American businesswomen in Washington, via satellite. The programme will take place in the auditorium of the American Centre, Jabal Amman, Wednesday at 5:00 p.m. Guests are welcome.

### Friendship society elects board

AMMAN (J.T.) — The general assembly of the Jordanian-Italian Friendship Society has elected a new board chaired by Abdul Rahman Al Bahr. The board includes in addition to President Bahr, Mashhour Tadrus as vice-president; Raghib Salah as secretary; Dina Qatan as treasurer and Mahmoud Talhousi, Hani Dahleh, Mohammad Al Khatib, Mohammad Al Qassem and Fawaz Touqan as members. The society, which aims at promoting political, economic and cultural ties between Jordan and Italy was founded in 1982.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

### EXHIBITIONS

- ★ Exhibition of oils and watercolours by Jordanian artist Yousef Badawi at the gallery, Hotel Jordan Inter-Continental — 9:00 a.m. - 7:00 p.m.
- ★ Exhibition by Jordanian artist Hassan Jalel at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- ★ Exhibition by plastic artists Arif Al Hammud and Ibrahim Al Nabaheen at the Housing Bank Complex.
- ★ Graphic art exhibition by Neamat Al Nasser at the Yarmouk University.
- ★ Art exhibition by seven Iraqi artists at Abdal Hameed Shoman Foundation.
- ★ Exhibition of ceramics by Iraqi artist Saeed Al Saoudi at Hotel Jordan Inter-Continental.

### LECTURES

- ★ Lecture on "Economics' Ethics and Law" by Dr. J.R. Kaerl, associate academic vice-president of Brigham Young University, at the University of Jordan's Faculty of Economy building — 5:00 p.m.
- ★ A lecture, in Arabic, by American University of Beirut (AUB) President Ibrahim Al Salihi on AUB's present and future at the hotel Jordan Inter-Continental — 6:30 p.m.
- ★ A lecture, in Arabic, entitled "Parliament of the future in Jordan" by Adnan Abu Odeh, the political adviser of His Majesty King Hussein, at the Royal Cultural Centre — 6:00 p.m.

### FILMS

- ★ A video entitled "Tumbledown" at the British Council — 5:00 p.m.
- ★ A French film entitled "Pechours d'Islands" at the French Cultural Centre — 8:00 p.m.

## University teachers give shape to union

By Marjan M. Shahin  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Academic staff at the University of Jordan took the initiative to set up the first-ever association of teachers of higher education in the Kingdom by convening a preparatory meeting at the campus Tuesday and unveiled what they described as the basic objectives of the proposed representative body.

About 150 professors and lecturers gathered at the university's Samir Rifai amphitheatre to hear some of their leaders speak of the necessity to set up an organised group to represent them and protect their rights. There are approximately 700 lecturers and professors at the University of Jordan.

A self-appointed steering committee of Dr. Fawaz Toukan, a former minister of social development, and Dr. Fawzi Sahawneh, a demographic scholar, chaired the meeting after a leaflet outlining the objectives of a university teachers association was distributed to the academics at the university.

The leaflet explained the objectives of the proposed association as:

- Reaffirming that university teaching is not a job but a profession;
- Upgrading the position of teachers in their "bargaining" positions with the administration; and
- Setting up the framework for educational reforms and philosophies.

The last attempt to form a

teachers union at the University of Jordan failed in the 1970s because professional associations and teachers' unions, whether those in higher education or otherwise, were banned.

Although the first meeting was basically pre-preparatory, certain demands by professors and lecturers came to the fore at the gathering. Many suggestions underlined the age-old conflict in all educational institutions between administrators and academics, ranging from elections of department heads instead of appointments to decentralisation of the whole university administration system.

"There is too much power in the hands of the president," said one professor. "He controls everything," he said, in-

sisting on anonymity. Another professor charged that appointments were often based on favouritism rather than merits of the candidates.

While Sahawneh said that he favoured the application of the universities law vis-a-vis professors, one professor said that he favoured amendments to the law with a view to making it more favourable towards the academic staff rather than the administration.

Many professors lamented "poor working conditions" at the university, and complaints ranged from lack of simple office facilities to transportation. "Most of us do not have access to basics, such as photocopy machines while some members of the administration are driving around in very big cars and have very big offices."

said one member of the teaching staff.

Another complaint aired Tuesday was that the rights of professors were "often violated" with the "victims" having "no legal recourse," particularly that there was no representative body for the university staff.

"According to the university law we are allowed to go on special assignments to other universities for three years," said a professor. "Our previous administration reduced it to one year without a plebiscite and without the approval of the people involved," one professor said adding that he was approached by several universities in the Gulf offering two-year contracts. "Last year we lost 25 professors to Gulf uni-

versities because our administration would not give them leave of absence. I don't want to resign but they certainly aren't making it easy for us," he said.

"All professors and lecturers agree we need a union in order to protect our personal and professional rights. It has always been a must but in the age of democracy in Jordan it has become our right to have a say in our future," concluded one professor, who was involved in the attempted establishment of a teachers union on campus in the 1970s.

Organisers expect more professors to attend the next scheduled meeting Monday at 6:00 p.m. in which more ground rules and election procedures are expected to be discussed.

## Sub-committee to study W. Bank, Gaza situation

AMMAN (Petra) — The Occupied Territories Affairs Committee of the Lower House of Parliament met and discussed a number of issues referred to it and decided to set up a sub-committee to be entrusted with drawing up a working paper on the nature of the problems encountered by the people in occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The committee, meeting under the chairmanship of its rapporteur Abdul Rahim Al Akour, also discussed the legal and humanitarian implications of the Jordanian government's 1988 decision to sever legal and administrative relations with the West Bank.

### Student quota raised

The Ministry of Higher Education has decided to increase the number of Palestinian students admitted to Jordanian community colleges from three per cent to five per cent.

The Higher Education Council has decided to allocate three per



Ibrahim Badran

oil products and the saved amount was used to make up for the deficit accumulated over the previous years," he said. "In 1989, prices of oil products and fuel brought no surplus and final accounts showed a deficit."

Badran said the government had always been braced to absorb shocks caused by sudden price hikes with a view to retaining economic stability in the country. He said that any journalist wishing to obtain further information about these facts was welcome to call at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources.

## Islamists urge revival of front, use of 'oil weapon'

By Odeh Odeh  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Prominent members of the Islamic movement in Jordan have called for the revival of the Eastern Front grouping of Arab countries confronting Israel and the use of the Arab oil wealth as a tool in the ongoing battle against world Zionism and Israel's allies.

Addressing a seminar held in Amman Monday to express solidarity with the Palestinian uprising, several activists said Islam was the only effective weapon against Zionism.

The seminar was part of a week-long programme of cultural activities entitled "The International Jerusalem Week," during which a series of activities were held at the Palace of Culture and other areas of Amman to rally support for the Palestinian cause.

One of the prominent speakers was Dr. Kamel Al Sharif, a former minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs, who said that "the only reply to the Zionism's practices is through Islam and the Islamic movement."

"We should realise this fact and we should adopt this strategy as the axis of all future moves," Sharif said.

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He said, "All those who try to obstruct the Islamic movement will be considered as serving Israel's objectives." He stressed that "there can be no solution except through the revival of the Islamic movement."

"Any talk or action outside the context of the Islamic movement is futile and fruitless," Sharif added.

He pointed out that the major powers of the world were realigning their positions in a manner that could serve their own interests without any consideration for the small nations. "The Soviet Union can do nothing about the emigration of Jews because Moscow is now most interested in acquiring modern technology at any cost," he said.

Another speaker, Upper House of Parliament member Ishaq Al Farhan, stressed that Jewish immigration in Palestine was tantamount to a "third disaster" for the Palestinian people and therefore U.S. fleets in Arab waters are directed against Arab interests and not for Arab protection," he added.

Farhan called on the Arabs to revive the Eastern Front and to involve Arab wealth in the battle.

Dr. Mohammad Sager, former president of Gaza University, described the Palestinian uprising as "a blessing from God, serving as an introduction to a comprehensive change in the Islamic World."

"This region can accommodate only one culture, that of the Islamic World or the invaders," Sager said. The uprising has shaken the Jewish state, underlining the fact that Israel can never stay on the land of Palestine," he said.

Sager called for intensifying the uprising to include Palestinian lands occupied since 1948 and said that "95 per cent of the cards in this struggle are in the hands of the Arabs."

Several parliament members and a large audience were present at the seminar.

The Palestinian uprising "is an

## Trainer jet crashes

AMMAN (R) — A Jordanian Air Force trainer jet crashed in hills north of Amman last week, killing its Bahraini pilot, a government source said Tuesday.

He said a Spanish-made CASA C-101 Aviojet crashed Wednesday between Jerash and Ajloun, apparently because the Bahraini trainee pilot fainted during a climbing turn.

His instructor and another trainee pilot were performing the same manoeuvre in formation in another C-101 at the time.

The Air Force investigated the accident but did not suspend the training programme on the planes, delivered in 1987, because there was no evidence of mechanical failure, the source added.

No immediate comment could be obtained from the Air Force, military information office or the Bahraini embassy.

### King

(Continued from page 1)

The King later met with the Arab ambassadors accredited to France and briefed them on Jordan's position on different Arab issues and the latest developments in the Arab region.

The King said the Arab World, through the Gulf Cooperation Council, the ACC and the Arab Maghreb Union, had launched a new phase of action in the path of pan-Arab integration.

The King said events in Eastern Europe made it incumbent upon the Arab states to maintain a constant dialogue with Eastern European states and the Soviet Union.

The King, wrapping up a two-day visit to Paris, has scheduled talks Wednesday with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

### Bush

(Continued from page 1)

State Department spokeswoman Margaret Tutwiler earlier Monday criticised Israel's decision to impose military censorship on news items about Soviet immigration.

Tutwiler said Washington included Arab Jerusalem in its definition of occupied territories.

"You know what our definition of territories is. It's the same one we've had for 23 years, and it refers to all territories occupied in 1967," she said.

"The municipality has been in the practice of issuing licences for buildings in an unorthodox manner and in violation of all rules, and allowing some citizens to set up homes on plots of land partly owned by the state," the report said.

It said that the municipality has failed to fine the law violators and also failed to demolish parts of buildings built without proper licences or authorisation.

The report said that the Zarqa municipality also violated the law by appointing 120 employees since last December, despite explicit instructions that no appointments should be made and that numerous violations were committed concerning the use of municipal vehicles.

## Indian team briefed on APC production

KARAK (J.T.) — Rabi Ray, speaker of India's Lower House of Parliament, Tuesday visited the Arab Potash Company (APC), which exports nearly one quarter of its products to India making it the main importer of Jordanian potash.

At a meeting with APC Director Ali Ensour, Ray was told that the plant's current annual production capacity stands at 1.44 million tonnes but an expansion plan is expected to increase production to 1.8 million tonnes by the year 1993.

India, Ensour said, imports nearly half a million tonnes of Jordanian potash annually — 25

## Seminar studies ways to conserve energy

## Jordan Times

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## Information panel: Is it really needed?

THE DELIBERATIONS of the reconstituted National Guidance Committee could go sweet or sour depending on what it is trying to do. Normally countries which are endowed with democracy and free press do not need such a panel to articulate and formulate the information policy of the country. And as Jordan has entered the threshold of freedom of thought and democratic rule, one has to be wary about where this Jordanian innovation could lead us.

With the advent of parliamentary life to the Kingdom, there is no valid excuse or good rationale behind superceding Parliament in defining any Jordanian policy, be it domestic or external. That is the essence of parliamentary democracy which has the exclusive mandate to formulate Jordanian policies on varied subjects and issues. It would be relatively easy therefore to question the legality of the recommendations or decisions of the National Guidance Committee, if they are not adopted in due course by Parliament. The illustrious members of that committee are not elected members and have no mandate from the people of Jordan to adopt even quasi-legal rules on their behalf.

The second concern centres on the fact that there is already a body of laws in the country that governs the guidelines for the information policy of the Kingdom. Some of these legal guidelines can be found in the Constitution of the Land which cannot be preempted or amended or changed even by the elected Parliament except through due process of the law. Other legal provisions can be found in the laws of the country outside the realm of the Constitution which also require the seal of approval of Parliament should there be need to amend them or repeal them or whatever.

For all these considerations, there is a need to be concerned at this stage with any attempt to define the information policy of the country from outside our legal and constitutional frameworks. Otherwise there will always be fear that freedom of press and thought could end up being suffocated and nullified through the back door.

If, on the other hand, the intention is to have the Parliament scrutinise whatever emerges from the deliberations of the National Guidance Committee, then there might be some benefit to be reaped from airing the views and expert opinion of the members of the committee.

## JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

King Hussein's current visit to France is of great significance, coming at this critical moment as the Europeans are making ready for their unity in 1992 and in view of the influx of Soviet Jews into Palestine, said Al Ra'i Arabic daily Tuesday. The question of Jewish settlement in the occupied Arab lands and the prospects of peace in the Middle East are bound to come up in the talks between the King and President Mitterrand, said the paper. It is quite obvious that the Europeans in general and France in particular have been supporting the idea of an international conference to reach a settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict and it is therefore quite reasonable to believe that the Europeans could be persuaded to take some kind of action in this matter in view of the dangerous situation in the region on the one hand and as Europe maintains very strong ties with the Arab World on the other, the paper continued. It said that the King's current tour in view of the present situation in the Middle East and his talks with European leaders on matters of mutual interest are considered as one further link in his ongoing endeavours to fend off danger and enlist the world leaders' support for the Arab moves to attain a lasting and just peace in the region.

Columnist Tareq Masarweh calls in his article in Al Ra'i daily Tuesday for meaningful support for the Eritrean liberation movement because he says it is bound to help abort Israel's expansionist moves in the African continent. The writer says that Egypt has realised the danger of the Ethiopian regime and is now leading the way in supporting the rebels in their move to topple the regime in Addis Ababa and thwart its attempts to open the way for Israel to delve deep into the continent and carry out its plans there. The writer says that Arab states ought to end the relationship between the Ethiopian regime and the rebels in South Sudan who are now trying to separate the south from the northern parts of the country and disintegrate the Sudan. It is clear that the regime in Addis Ababa is hostile in words and deeds to the Arab World and trying to break up Sudan and allowing Israel to have a free hand in Africa, Masarweh maintains. He says therefore everything possible should be done to back the rebellion of the Eritrean people against tyranny and against injustice, and with a view to defending Arab interests in the face of the Ethiopian-Israeli alliance against Sudan and the African nations.

Al Dustour daily also commented on King Hussein's visit to Europe and said that the visit was part of his continued efforts to serve the Arab Nation and its just causes. The paper said that the visit assumes importance at this particular time as we witness continued influx of Jews in Palestine and as we feel Arab interests are being exposed to danger. Jordan, said the paper, realises more than other parties in the region the importance of the European role in general and France's efforts in particular to bring about peace in the Middle East. It is with this realisation of these facts that the King is now spearheading fresh efforts to bring about justice and stability to the area and to fend off the danger of Israel and its plans to settle thousands of Jews on occupied Arab land, the paper noted. It said that Jordan is doing all it can and with renewed determination and resolve to bring about peace through Europe's assistance and support from the international community.

## ECONOMIC FORUM

# Unemployment: Historic and strategic solutions

By Dr. Abdalla Maliki

UNEMPLOYMENT is one of the grave socio-economic evils, probably the gravest of them. This is why alleviating this problem has been one of the three cardinal objectives of economic policies in developed countries and (hopefully) in developing countries alike. The other two are boosting economic growth and curbing inflation.

Hard options. Unfortunately, employment and price stability are mutually-exclusive objectives. Normally, either you have high levels of employment marred with inflation or price stability mingled with unemployment. However, the eighties brought about the odd phenomenon of *stagflation*, that is a situation where inflation co-existed with recession and through it, with unemployment. We in Jordan have been admirably successful in forging a similar oddity because we chose to devalue the Jordanian dinar in a state of both nationwide unemployment and economic recession. While stagflation in advanced countries had been triggered by the jump in prices due to the so-called oil shock, our stagflation was caused by the devaluation shock. As we do not have a production base, actual or potential, which is formidable enough to make major breakthroughs in exports and imports substitution, the satisfactory tackling of unemployment and

inflation problems will have to wait for a long time, long indeed if *miracles*, economic or otherwise, are ruled out.

Disguised and underemployment. There are various well-known kinds of unemployment which need not detain us here. Disguised unemployment, for example, refers to a situation where we can draw one or more members off a workforce without affecting the volume of output. This, we believe, is common to our public sector establishments. Another characteristic feature is underemployment, that is where a doctor, for example, is to take the job of a driver.

Structural unemployment. The above example will typify structural unemployment if the doctor does not take that job. In classical terms, structural unemployment prevails when we have vacant jobs and jobless workers but the latter do not fill the former on account of whatever reasons (unmatching skills, geographic location). This applies also where workers become redundant due to technological developments and changes.

Built-in solution. To our mind, structural unemployment, thus defined, is not the crux of the matter. Now we have it in Jordan. But remember the boom years when we had the same "structure" without "unemployment". That was the time when the economy

solved the structural unemployment problem without people being even aware of its existence. The message here must be self-evident. What matters is the level of economic activity. If it is high, this activity is capable in itself of matching skills with jobs without policy intervention.

Structural: Another dimension. The basic unemployment problem in Jordan is that the economy is "structured" in such a way as to produce labourers more than jobs. This dimension is more structural than the textbook formulation and is, therefore, more instrumental in Jordan's unemployment manual.

As with commodities, unemployment means surplus labour that has to be exported and/or substituted for expatriate labour. In a nutshell, these are the makings of the unemployment problem and its alleviation. Historically speaking, the solution was the exportation of labour. Now this has to be coupled with import-substitution irrespective of any calculations. However, it is our conviction that the strategic solution to Jordan's unemployment and many other economic problems is the modernisation of the agricultural sector which is the employer of the majority of expatriate workers that have to be replaced by indigenous labourers as a major step towards that goal.

## Could Europe's peace mean cheaper weapons?

By Nicholas Doughty  
Reuter

BRUSSELS — For sale or hire: tanks, artillery, small arms, ammunition, soldiers, other tools of war, all in good condition, going cheap.

Reason for sale: peace in Europe, after 40 years of planning for a war that never came.

Arms experts are concerned that huge reductions in East-West conventional forces, currently being negotiated in Vienna, and other cuts in defence outlays will have unwelcome consequences for many of the world's regional conflicts.

They worry that equipment could be sold cheaply to developing countries, on the black market or legally, or that disaffected professional soldiers may take the same route — making warfare in already unstable areas a deadlier proposition.

"Right now, everyone's waiting to see what will happen. There's a lot of people in the arms trade expecting prices to drop quite sharply, with a lot of new stuff around," said Ian McGregor, a British arms dealer

based in Wales who specialises in Warsaw Pact equipment.

Such developments would put extra pressure on the world's defence industries, already struggling with the prospect of fewer lucrative orders in the future. A flood of second-hand equipment may make some countries think again about buying new.

McGregor said prices had already dropped in the last year or two and that more modern equipment was available now.

"The Soviets will sell me stuff from the factory floor now. A few years ago, they wouldn't have been very happy to let me see anything newer than 20 years old," he told Reuters.

"If you want a brand new T-72 (Soviet main battle tank), I can have it delivered in Britain within three weeks and it will cost you \$1.2 million, with full backup service."

NATO and the Warsaw Pact have agreed to destroy thousands of tanks, armoured vehicles, big guns and aircraft under the terms of the treaty on conventional forces in Europe (CFE).

But NATO diplomats say the exact definition of destruction has

not yet been finally agreed and that there could be major loopholes to be exploited by governments or arms dealers.

"This whole issue is becoming a problem," Wolfgang Heisenberg, an arms control expert at the Brussels-based Centre for European Policy Studies, told Reuters.

"Take a tank as an example," said one diplomat at NATO headquarters in Brussels.

"If we agree to destroy it as a

weapons platform, it means we have to destroy the tank as such. But it doesn't necessarily exclude stripping it first of ammunition, communications and gun sighting equipment, all stuff that could be very useful."

Even if the treaty agrees that

tanks, planes and artillery pieces to be completely destroyed, some experts say there may still be the chance for the more unscrupulous arms dealers to get their hands on intact equipment before it is destroyed.

"Neither side is going to be able to verify this treaty 100 per cent, there's just too much equipment," said the NATO diplomat.

"If we agree to destroy it as a weapons platform, it means we have to destroy the tank as such. But it doesn't necessarily exclude stripping it first of ammunition, communications and gun sighting equipment, all stuff that could be very useful."

The CFE pact, which is likely to be signed this year, also aims to cut Soviet and U.S. troops in Central Europe to 195,000 on each side. In addition, Moscow has already begun unilateral withdrawals of troops and equipment, most of it in Europe.

may be tempted."

The world arms trade is estimated to be worth around \$35 billion a year. "Nobody knows how much of that is illegal trade, but there are guesses at between five and 10 per cent of the total," Anthony said.

Ronald Lehman, head of the U.S. arms control and disarmament agency, has said he is worried about surplus Soviet and Warsaw Pact equipment leaking on to the market — particularly because Eastern European countries need the cash to repair their shattered economies.

Some arms control experts think Lehman is taking an unnecessary partisan view.

## New Yugoslav constitution aims to reform politics, economy

By Milena Zukovic

YUGOSLAVIA's federal units are studying an enlarged proposal by Prime Minister Ante Markovic's government for constitutional changes. In addition to this document, the Federal Assembly has received two republican proposals, from Bosnia-Herzegovina and Slovenia, and a complete draft constitution from the state presidency.

Because of its importance for economic reform, the government's proposal will be treated as an urgent priority and a decision on it is due by the end of March.

The proposal is based on suggestions made by the republics and provinces about an earlier, December version. Deputy Prime Minister Zivko Pregi has confirmed that the government is proposing "nothing that has not been proposed already by the republics and the provinces."

The government's premise is that socio-economic relations cannot be changed without first changing the political system. On the one end, the government will change the role of the state by freezing the economy of undue

state interference while on the other it demands new essential prerogatives to protect the market and ensure economic stability.

The proposal seeks to abolish the protection of social property and all accompanying ideological restraints, give all forms of property an equal status and lift the limits on the ownership of immovables including the land maximum.

The government regards as specially significant the introduction of a multi-party system in the constitution and the abolition of the provision on the vanguard role of the party. It also proposes abolishing the obligation of organisation on the basis of self-management and interest and considerably narrowing the present concept of self-management because of its incompatibility with market economics.

The efficient functioning of the single Yugoslav market, the government says, calls for a unified tax system and a common basis of the tax policy. In all probability, this is going to prove the most difficult task of the economic reform and a major test for the government. Slovenia, the most

developed republic, has already rejected this possibility and does not appear likely to change its mind. This could prove a main stumbling block because no change in the constitution is possible without the consent of each federal unit (six republics and two autonomous provinces).

The government also proposes important changes in the Assembly system. It wants the Federal Assembly to continue determining development and economic policy but would keep for itself the right to pass measures for its implementation, a change which would give the government more rights but also greater responsibility. Under the present constitution, the government proposes measures but the Assembly has the last word. The adoption of measures is thus not only slowed down but often paralysed by the consensus requirement. With the same efficiency in mind, the government wants a new role for the national bank of Yugoslavia, demanding that it should be linked exclusively to the Federal Assembly and run by one governor instead of the present

council of governors made up on the party principle.

To ensure the efficient functioning of the system's institutions and the direct participation of citizens in the life of the country, the government demands constitutional guarantees for free, direct elections, equal status for citizens regardless of their political and religious beliefs and an independent judiciary.

The prime minister and his team have often been criticised for seeking more power; they accept this criticism but argue that indeed they need wider powers to strengthen constitutionality, the rule of law and legal security throughout Yugoslavia. On the other hand, their proposal and economic policy as a whole are already being widely approved in all parts of the country; there are also demands that Markovic be given a full mandate. Since Markovic took over when his predecessor Branko Mikolic submitted a mid-term resignation on 31 December 1988, his real mandate should be another four years, it is argued — Tanjug features.

## Mutt'n' Jeff

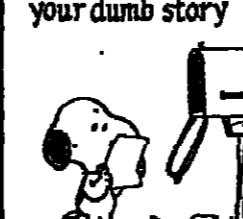


## Andy Capp



## Peanuts

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## OUT OF FOCUS

### 97 dinars counting down

By Adnan Saeed Aqel

THE OTHER DAY, I was handing a cigarette off the office messenger. "Times are hard now," he wailed, prodding a carefully extracted cigarette from his pack. "I can no longer afford to offer cigarettes to anyone." Well, that's understandable from the dwindling looks of the pack, I sympathised as he leaned over to light the cigarette.

"If it's only cigarettes I can understand," he pressed home the point. "But, you know anywhere, you pay through the nose."

The answer is simple, I reminded him: the plunge in the dinar's value against the dollar.

"Well, I don't care for what the dollar costs; I have never held one dollar in my hand in my entire life," he said. "But will someone tell me why we have to pay today almost triple the price of last year for local goods. Take sugar for instance. Last year, it was around 700 fils per kilo now it's almost two dinars. And don't tell me we import it from the U.S."

Perhaps he should change his living styles to cope with inflation, I told him.

"Don't tell me," he got a little worked up. "I haven't had good old Bulgarian lamb for the last month. They say it's available for one dinar and 400 fils, but I fail to find any in the market."

But, there is the local meat, I pointed out. "Who's talking about local meat?" he retorted. "By God, I haven't bought local meat in the last seven years. It's too expensive for me. These days I settle for chicken when I have the courage to buy it. You think I can possibly buy meat for three dinars and 600 fils per kilo with my 97 dinar salary?"

"I swear on my son, I wanted to buy a kilo of apples today but changed my mind when they told me it was 600 fils," he continued. "Look at green beans; they used to cost 100 to 200 fils a kilo; now it's 600 fils. Onions which used to cost an average of 100 fils now cost 250 fils and then you don't find it when you want them."

I don't particularly like onions, I told him, but how was he managing his home and family of nine? "We would have been starving had it not been for my son who brings home about 50 dinars from an accountants' office," he replied. "But this will stop in two months when he joins the army."

"May be I will have to quit smoking and walk my way to the office and home," he was distraught. "It will mean getting up at least an hour earlier."

"What's really killing me," he said, "is that I feel so low when my children ask me when I can buy them new clothes. We have never been to the market in the last six months."

"Look at my shoes," he gestured to his worn-out footwear. "These are six years old. I bought the pair for three dinars, and now something similar costs eight or nine dinars."

"They tell me we haven't seen anything yet," he added with a forlorn look. "Prices will continue to go up but no salary raises."

"There has to be some solution," he insisted. "This cannot continue. At least I make 97 dinars, but there are others who make 50 or 60 dinars for a family of 12 or 15. How are they going to manage?"

Well, they have cable television to look forward to, I wanted to tell him after taking a deep pull but found that my cigarette had gone out.

## Mahfouz's masterpiece is published in English

By Christopher Dickey

IN the heart of the world where Naguib Mahfouz grew up there is a neighbourhood of hidden places called Gemaliya. To get there from Cairo's bazaar you must pass the Husayn Mosque, where the beggars hold out leprous hands. From inside come the chanting voices of men in prayer. Follow the snaking alleys and twisted streets, where flies swarm among the crumbling villas, and women in black robes look out from the skewed sills of ancient windows as you pass.

There is no Baedeker's guide to this quarter. There are only the novels of Mahfouz to show you the way. The alleys, the houses, the places and mosques and the people who live among them are evoked as vividly in his work as the streets of London were conjured up by Dickens. Mahfouz, now 78, won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1988 for his stories about this world, the first Arab ever to be given the honour. Yet his greatest books — "The Cairo Trilogy," which span three generations of one Gemaliya family — have never been available in English. Now at last the first volume, "Palace Walk" (498 pages, Doubleday, \$22.95), has come out in the United States, in a good translation by William M. Hutchins and Olive E. Kenny.

"Palace Walk," first published in 1956, is the best of Mahfouz's work. He drew heavily on autobiography (like the character Kamal, he was the youngest son in a large merchant clan). He writes about family, and to understand the Egyptian family is to understand, more clearly than any political treatise can explain, the soul of the country. When chaos reigns, the family is a safe retreat, giving Egypt an almost gyroscopic stability as colonial powers and demagogic leaders have come and gone.

The family in "Palace Walk" is tested by its own internal tensions and by the political tumult of Egypt at the end of World War I. The sexual passions of one son and the political passions of another threatened to tear the home apart. But the mother holds everything together. At first she seems a pitiful figure — married at 14 and forbidden forever to venture outside her home. She knew far more about the world of the jinn than that of mankind and remained convinced that she was not alone in the big house. But her strength lies in her intimacy with the family's secrets. She had no regrets about reconciling herself to a type of security based on surrender," writes Mahfouz. Her one effort at escape is an act of piety that ends in disaster.

Mahfouz's newfound recognition in the West comes after a life filled with fame and controversy

# World conference on Education for All: A global initiative to meet basic learning needs

ON the threshold of a new century, the world faces major economic, environmental, political and social problems, but a global effort is being made to meet these challenges through education for all.

### Closing the gender gap

One immediate question is that of priorities: Who will benefit first from the renewed global effort? Strong arguments exist for giving girls and women top priority.

"Literacy of women is the most important single factor in the reduction of mortality of children," says James P. Grant, Executive Director of UNICEF. "The children of more educated mothers have a greater chance of survival and of healthy growth than those of the less educated or illiterate."

Literacy generally increases the capability and efficacy of women as individuals, enhances international educational benefits, and lowers fertility and maternal mortality rates.

The Conference aims to remove the disparity between male and female literacy by the year 2000. In some countries this will be especially challenging. In India, for example, 57 per cent of adult males are literate against 29 per cent of women.

### Goals for the year 2000

Despite significant expansion in primary education in recent decades, a growing number of children are not in school, the number of illiterate youth and adults is increasing, and the basic learning needs of many go unmet.

If current trends and conventional approaches to education and training continue, the state of education will certainly worsen, thus aggravating rather than solving global problems.

According to UNESCO, about 105 million children between six and 11 years old were not in school in 1985. Seventy per cent of these were in least developed nations and 60 per cent were girls. If current trends continue, the number of out-of-school children will almost double to 200 million by the year 2000.

Success or failure in meeting the basic learning needs of all people will depend ultimately on the actions taken within individual countries. A carefully planned, innovative, long term effort by each country is needed.

While each country will set its own goals, the conference will suggest targets for the year 2000. In general, these goals will cover primary education for all children by the end of the century. Because it is the major vehicles for basic education of children, quality primary schooling will be central to the new effort.

The second goal is to reduce dramatically the adult illiteracy rate. Currently, nearly one in four adults, or more than 900 million men and women, are illiterate. Nearly 98 per cent of those live in developing countries. The Conference aims to reduce adult illiteracy to 15 per cent by the year 2000.

Asia will remain the heart of the problem with nearly 660 million illiterates; Africa will have about 165 million; and Latin America and the Caribbean region 42 million. North America and Europe will have only about 17 million, although these people are particularly disadvantaged in their societies.

According to UNESCO, more than one half of today's illiterate

people live in India and China, which have 623 million and 229 million respectively.

### Helping to meet global challenges

"Lack of education and training has deprived many countries of their most precious resource, an educated population," says Wadi D. Haddad, executive secretary of the Inter-Agency Commission of the Conference. This, Haddad points out, has in turn stunted social and economic growth.

The 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights affirmed the right of everyone to education, but education — the empowerment of individuals through learning — is much more than a right. It is a powerful factor in meeting the challenges the world faces towards the turn of the century.

People learn to read and write for personal, economic, political and social reasons. In a village literacy centre in Haiti, a grandmother smiles wistfully and says: "My children die far away, and I want to learn to write so that I can tell them my secrets."

A young woman, her face glowing with pride, remarks: "I want to get a good job someday." A thin, wiry man says firmly: "I come here because of what happened in the Duvalier regime. If I learn to read and write, that kind of government will not be able to re-ut.

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According to UNESCO, more than one half of today's illiterate

disparities within and among countries; increasing marginalisation of populations; severe deterioration of the environment and rapid population growth.

Yet basic education can be a powerful factor in shaping these very forces and in dealing with their effects. It helps meet other basic human needs, increases productivity, enhances social and cultural awareness, and promotes international understanding.

► Environmentalists warn that the very survival of our planet is rapidly becoming an issue of public education.

► Basic learning can help contain and even reverse the current threat of economic stagnation or decline.

► Educationalists warn that the very survival of our planet is rapidly becoming an issue of public education.

► Getting more children into schools is not enough. A primary

general of UNESCO, points out that even among those children fortunate enough to go to school, standards are not even, and dropout and repetition rates are high.

"The quality of education provided in many Third World schools is sometimes so disgracefully poor," says Dr. Mayor, "that even pupils who persist in schools for several years may never achieve an enduring level of literacy."

Nor are educational problems confined to the developing world. An increasing number of school-leavers in some industrialised countries are functionally illiterate, unable to realise their potential in a technologically complex society.

Governments, donors and educators from around the world are analysing scores of successful models and ideas to improve the quality of, as well as access to, education.

Meeting basic learning needs requires creativity and the imaginative use of all possible means and sources of education. Many developing countries will find it rewarding to turn to other channels of education, such as religious and community-based instruction. They will also be calling upon radio, television, newspapers, clubs and libraries. A vast range of educational technologies from folk drama and traditional songs to television and computers will be used to teach children and adults and to train instructors.

In one successful example of alternative education, the Bangladeshi Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC) is trying to educate children — especially very poor rural children — who cannot be reached by government schools or, once reached, do not stay in school.

Everyone needs to help

"Education cannot be only the business of public funding," says

Federico Mayor, director-

Haddad. To meet the world's learning needs, everyone has to pitch in. Governments will need to find ways to fund the new vision of basic learning. Agencies, non-governmental organisations, communities, families and others will need to do their part.

In many cases, however, no matter how well a nation mobilises its resources, it simply will not be enough. Only outside help, of a significant amount and sustained over time, can meet the needs of these countries.

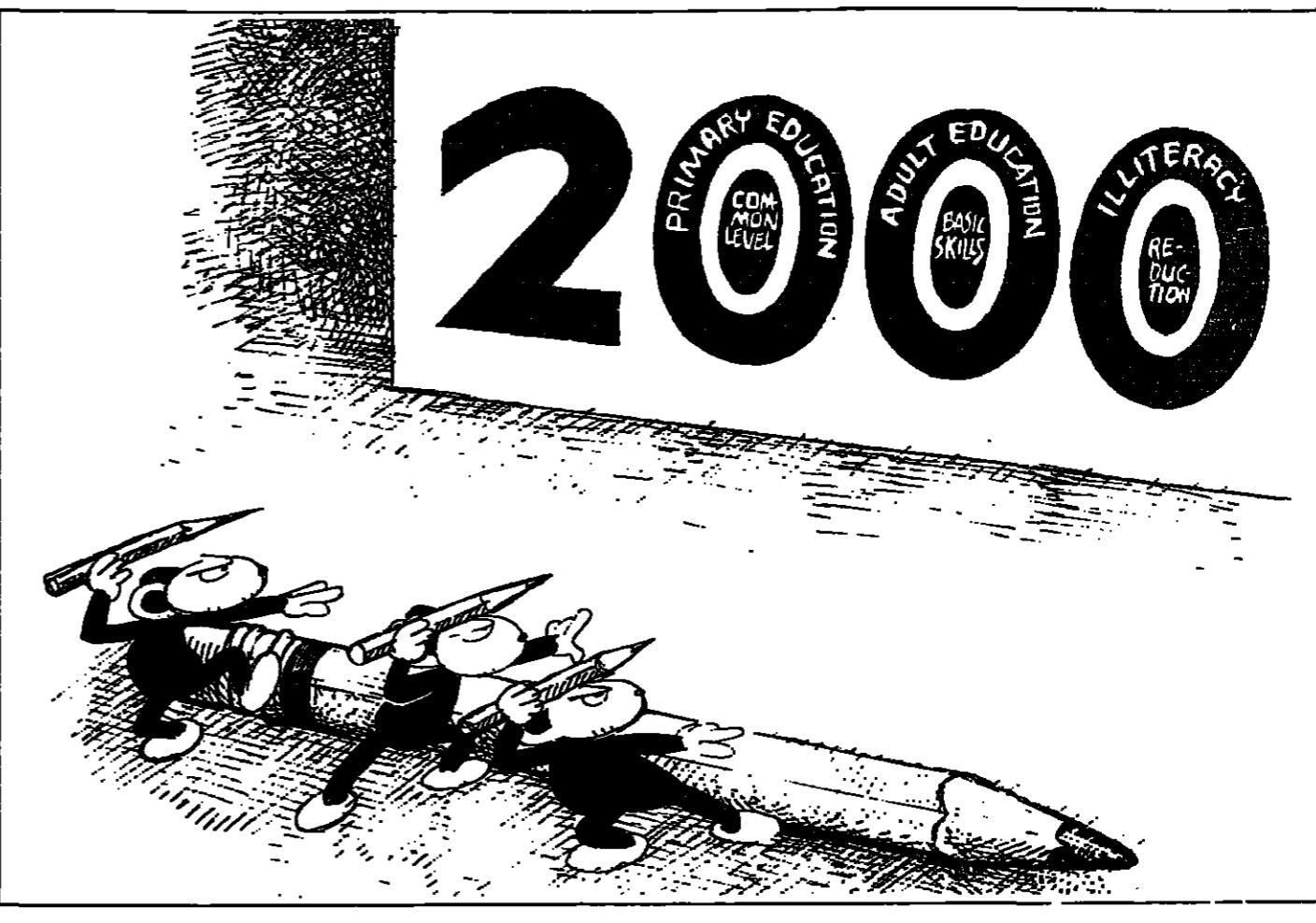
But more than money will be needed. Just as critical to the effort is mobilising the support of key partners, such as family, community organisations, religious bodies and the mass media.

Such alliances are not without precedent. The child survival movement, coordinated by UNICEF, was able to mobilise governments and a wide spectrum of partners ranging from political leaders to clergymen, to take on deadly childhood diseases and thus save millions of young lives.

Sponsors of the Conference are confident that the same impact would be achieved in education with world-wide consensus and a commitment to work together.

An example of such cooperation is in Jabaliyah, a refugee camp for Palestinians in the occupied territories of the Gaza Strip. There, parents and local communities have joined with the American Friends Service Committee and Save the Children Fund (UK), two international voluntary organisations, to provide pre-schooling for 1,600 five-year-old each year.

There is a growing consensus among nations and international organisations that human development must be the core of any development process. Education — the empowerment of individuals through learning — for all people will prove to be the critical ingredient for meeting the serious challenges the world faces in the next decade and the new century.



**"Basic learning can help contain and even reverse the current threat of economic stagnation or decline. Ample evidence exists on education's contribution to economic development. For example, primary schooling is known to improve the productivity of workers in the factory and the field and to provide the necessary skills for self-employment and entrepreneurship."**

school that graduates pupils who cannot read, write or solve simple problems has failed as a school. The emphasis has to be shifted away from simply how many people attend how many school programmes. Instead, the question that should be asked is, are people actually learning? Are they getting the essential knowledge, skills and values needed for life?

Federico Mayor, director-

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## World Bank to double loans for education

JOMTIEN, Thailand (R) — The World Bank, often accused by Third World countries of forcing them to divert funds from education, Tuesday pledged to double its lending for teaching projects in developing nations.

"Education is the key to development," World Bank President Barber Conable told the World Conference on Education.

"A nation simply cannot hope to sustain economic growth and alleviate poverty without a literate and numerate population," he said.

The five-day conference, which opened at this Thai beach resort Monday, is organised by the World Bank and three United Nations organisations.

With 1,500 delegations, including four heads of state, it is

hoped as the biggest of its kind.

One of the most hotly-debated issues at the conference is how developing countries burdened with huge foreign debt can pay for new schemes.

"Foreign debt impedes our struggle for economic development, conspires against efforts to ensure education and denies funds available for education projects," Ecuador's President Rodrigo Borja said Monday.

Conable, peppered his speech with quotes from Plato on the enabling influence of education, said the World Bank was the largest single source of external funding for education in developing countries. It has loaned more than \$10 billion since 1963.

Lending will be doubled to an annual \$1.5 billion over the next three years, he said.

Poor countries should focus on improving the quality of education, making it accessible to all, boosting private sector involvement and diverting more funds to training engineers and scientists, Conable said.

The bank help countries set up policy frameworks with particular attention to education for girls, and science and technology programmes in secondary and higher education.

According to U.N. figures, more than 100 million children have no access to primary schooling and current trends suggest this figure could double by the turn of the century. Some 980 million adults in the world are illiterate, two-thirds of them women.

## China's austerity programme backfires on government

BEIJING (R) — China's austerity drive has begun to backfire on government plans to raise funds, draining badly needed cash from bond sales, diplomats said Tuesday.

The 19-month-old credit squeeze has hit many industries so hard they can no longer afford to buy bonds the government sells as a major source of income, the diplomats said.

Falling bond sales mean the government has less money to bail out a growing number of money-losing state industries.

"It is a vicious circle from which there is no easy escape," said a Western diplomat specialising in China's economy.

Sales of bonds and treasury notes this year will probably reach 10 billion yuan (\$2.1 billion), down slightly from 1989, according to the latest edition of the pro-Beijing China Economic News.

"It is difficult for the government to redeem old bonds by issuing new ones because practically all domestic enterprises.

which constitute the major bond buyers, are short of cash," said the weekly, printed in Hong Kong but supported by official Beijing publications.

Started in September, 1988, to combat runaway prices, the austerity programme has slashed state debt to industry.

But now it has also begun to limit the state's borrowing from industry.

The credit crunch sent 800,000 rural industrial enterprises crashing into bankruptcy in 1989 and forced many others to halt production and slash wages.

China experienced its worst decline in industrial output in a decade in January, when total production fell 6.1 per cent from the same month a year earlier.

Figures emerging last week showed subsidies paid by the state of prop up money-losing state enterprises totalled 100 billion yuan (\$21.2 billion) in 1989, one-third of total central government spending.

The state's budget deficit for 1989, to be announced when par-

liament meets this month, is likely to exceed its projected 7.4 billion yuan (\$1.56 billion).

Total domestic debt is substantially larger, and many state companies have been unable to clear debts owed to other state enterprises.

The official China Daily news-

paper said Tuesday the best solution for the government was to reflate consumer buying power, thus allowing companies to sell off stockpiled goods.

"The crux of revitalising the economy was to encourage moderate consumption," the news-

paper said.

This would enrich industry, weaning it off state subsidies and enabling it to once more buy government bonds, diplomats said.

But a surge in consumer buying could rekindle inflation, thereby undoing the austerity programme's main success. Inflation reached a peak year-on-year level 27.9 per cent in February, 1989, was reduced to 17.8 per cent for the full year.

## Soviets make historic change

MOSCOW (Agencies) — The Soviet parliament gave overwhelming approval Tuesday to legislation allowing Soviets to own factories and hire workers for the first time in nearly 70 years.

In the early 1920s, Soviet founder Vladimir Lenin and his Bolsheviks retreated from their drive to implement communism and allowed private ownership of the means of production under the new economic policy, or NEP.

Tuesday's vote by the Supreme Soviet was hailed by supporters as a progressive step rather than

another retreat from socialism. It is one of the key elements of President Mikhail Gorbachev's economic reform package.

"This is an enormous step forward because it lays down the principle of pluralism in the forms of ownership and the basis of their equality and their protection from the government," deputy Alexei Yablokov said.

After a section-by-section vote of each of the bill's six parts, it received final approval on a vote of 350-3. Eleven deputies abstained.

The joint meeting of the Supreme Soviet's two houses broke

into applause as the total was announced.

The section dealing with the property rights of Soviet citizens, which includes the right to own factories and other means of producing goods, passed 354-0 with 13 abstentions.

A Western diplomat watching the session said it would be the first time since NEP that Soviets would be allowed to own the means of production. Soviets traditionally have been allowed to own cars, summer homes, and other personal property.

The law also gives individuals the right to hire others to work for them as long as their pay and benefits are in keeping with Soviet law. The private ownership of factories and hired labour are regarded in classic Marxism as exploitation of workers, and were one of the key targets of Lenin's revolution.

Noted political commentator Fyodor Burlatsky, also a deputy, called the bill a good start but said it was inadequate to pull the Soviet Union from its economic quagmire.

Vice President Anatoly Lukyanov, who led the joint meeting of the Supreme Soviet's two chambers, urged the legislature not to hold up the bill, which is to become law July 1.

"We need this law to go into effect fast," he said.

Lukyanov tried to bring the bill up for a vote Monday, but was frustrated by a lack of quorum the day after local elections in Russia, the Ukraine and Byelorussia.

On matters of trade the first store selling Western computers opened in Moscow Monday, sporting an American flag over the door and a huge red banner reading: "Business to business, person to person."

But despite the inviting sign, only those Soviets with hard currency can buy the computers, including IBM and other leading brands, and most trade was expected to come from Soviet research institutes and businesses rather than individuals.

"The potential for business is tremendous," said Michael Tseytin, a Soviet emigre and president of the New Jersey-based franchise running the Computerland Store on Kosygin Street, near Moscow University.

### LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at mid-session on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

|                 | U.S. dollars     | U.S. dollars     |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| One Sterling    | 1.6517/27        | 1.6517/27        |
| One U.S. dollar | 1.1880/90        | 1.1880/90        |
| 1.6973/80       | Deutschmarks     | Deutschmarks     |
| 1.9095/105      | Dutch guilders   | Dutch guilders   |
| 1.4961/68       | Swiss francs     | Swiss francs     |
| 35.25/30        | Belgian francs   | Belgian francs   |
| 5.7330/80       | French francs    | French francs    |
| 125.01/253      | Italian lire     | Italian lire     |
| 149.57/67       | Japanese yen     | Japanese yen     |
| 6.1295/345      | Swedish crowns   | Swedish crowns   |
| 6.5520/70       | Norwegian crowns | Norwegian crowns |
| 6.5165/215      | Danish crowns    | Danish crowns    |
| 404.80/405.20   | U.S. dollars     | U.S. dollars     |

### WORLD STOCK MARKETS

By Reuters

SYDNEY — Australian shares closed marginally weaker in another lacklustre day of trading. The All Ordinaries Index finished 0.8 point down at 1,580.4.

TOKYO — Tokyo share prices were pulled down by arbitrage selling in later afternoon but closed off their lows in modest trading. The key 225-share Nikkei dipped 54.12 points, or 0.16 per cent, to 33,791.08, after a 212.36-point loss Monday.

HONG KONG — Share prices closed slightly easier and trading was quiet ahead of Wednesday's release of Hong Kong's budget for 1990, brokers said. The Hang Seng Index shed 5.45 points to end at 2,933.23.

SINGAPORE — Share prices ended weaker but were above the day's lows on some late bargain-hunting. The Strategic Times Industrial Index rose 0.10 point to close at 5,222.55.

SOMBAY — The market drifted lower as worries about a farr-oriented budget drove buyers to the sidelines. The Bombay Stock Exchange Index fell 7.18 points to 678.70.

FRANKFURT — Shares ended weaker with the Dax Index closing 10.94 points lower at 1,822.22. Dealers said the market's dip had been exacerbated by weaker German bond prices.

ZURICH — Swiss shares closed easier on lack of demand. The SPI shed 3.9 points at 1,094.7.

LONDON — Equities fell as the market remained nervous about sterling's vulnerability. By 1550 GMT the FTSE Index was 18.5 points lower at 2,212.0.

NEW YORK — U.S. blue chips gained on light buying linked to futures activity. By 1630 GMT the Dow was 10.91 points up at 2,659.91.

## Kuwait eyes E. Europe

NICOSIA (R) — Conservative Kuwait, banking on huge oil reserves and an extensive marketing network in Western Europe, is exploring investment opportunities in Eastern Europe's fledgling free economies, officials said Tuesday.

Kuwait's Oil Minister Ali Khalifa Al Sabah would fly to Hungary next Tuesday on the first visit to Eastern Europe of a senior official of a major OPEC state since pro-democracy governments swept to power in much of the region last year.

Kuwaiti officials said that

have a clear picture of what they want but we have to act quickly," said the executive, who recently toured East Germany, Poland and Hungary.

Sheikh Ali, who is also chairman of Kuwait Petroleum International (KPI), Nasser Al Salem, KPC European manager Abdul Samad Al Awadi and Abdulla Fattah Al Badr, president of the Kuwait Oil Tankers Company (KOTC), the official said.

Eastern European nations have lost much of their oil supplies from the Soviet Union, which is experiencing severe shortages because of technical difficulties.

Moscow is also selling more crude abroad to earn badly-needed hard currency.

With nearly two-thirds of the world's oil reserves and idle spare output capacity, Gulf states are a natural alternative.

Kuwait owns about 92 billion barrels in proven reserves and sells nearly 40 per cent of its output of 1.9 million barrels a day through an extensive marketing network in Western Europe that includes two refineries and some 4,000 filling stations.

Most of its foreign investments, estimated at around \$14 billion, are centred in Western Europe and some Arab states.

## HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY MARCH 7, 1990  
By Thomas S. Person, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation.

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A restless and inquiring attitude toward conditions and persons about you can create some unsettling reactions today. Try to keep from getting on a personal level.

LIBRA: (September 23 to October 22) Get off alone with a good friend whose advise is worthwhile. Get out in the world of activity with your attachment as much as you can.

SCORPIO: (October 23 to November 21) Be with friends now who will help you carry through with your social life. Let your family now realise that you value their practical needs.

SAGITTARIUS: (November 22 to December 21) A good friend shows you how to do your daily duties more efficiently. A day when your social life can bring you the greatest amount of happiness.

CAPRICORN: (December 22 to January 19) You need much expert advice before committing yourself to a new undertaking. Spend as much time in intimate huddles with your own household as possible.

AQUARIUS: (January 21 to February 18) Make as many new friendships and acquaintances as possible. A time to entertain in your home newcomers you have recently met.

PISCES: (February 19 to March 20) Your home should be the centre of any confidential discussions. Put more pizzas into your relations with your loved one now.

## Rafsanjani defends the poor

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — Iranian President Hashemi Rafsanjani Monday portrayed himself as the champion of the poor and said that the funds of a major welfare organisation designed to help "the deprived" have been misused.

In what was seen as a public admission of rampant corruption, Rafsanjani told officials of the Imam Khomeini Welfare Committee, a multi-million-dollar organisation, that its funds have "not been distributed justly among the deprived."

"Sometimes resources for the deprived have been used by the non-deprived," he said.

Tehran radio, monitored in Nicosia, quoted Rafsanjani as telling the officials: "Your duty is to see that these means are distributed justly."

Rafsanjani did not elaborate.

But last October, the former head of another major welfare organisation, the Nabavat Foundation, was sentenced to death by an Islamic court for embezzling millions of dollars of its funds.

Opposition groups, including the Iraq-based Mujahedeen Khalq, or people's holy warriors, have reported large-scale protests in Tehran and other major cities.

The dissidents claim security forces have killed several hundred protesters.

There has been no independent confirmation of these claims. But official statements and newspaper reports have indicated that there has been some unrest.

Tehran residents contacted by telephone have reported that sporadic protests have taken place, but declined to give details.

Rafsanjani has in recent days repeatedly stressed that his government seeks to ease the hardships endured by Iranians for the last decade.

Analysts believe that he must

make clear progress in the next few months or face increased attacks by fundamentalist radicals.

They oppose his plans to privatise loss-making state enterprises, a major drain on the economy.

around one million more than actual demand for OPEC's oil.

Although OPEC may have overshot demand at present, world oil consumption is rebounding fast from a glut of the 1980s and oil analysts say companies may thus want to keep more oil in stock.

"Stocks are building," said Peter Nicol with S.G. Warburg Securities in London. "However, commercial oil stocks were low at the start of the year... and we suspect a greater willingness to hold stock compared to the mid-1980s."

"Thus we do not expect prices to collapse during the course of the year," he noted.

Stocks are down partly because cold weather in the United States last December drove up demand for heating fuel while some refineries had operational problems there.

The risk of more accidents in an ageing refinery system is one reason why companies may be inclined to boost their stocks.

There is also a belief that prices in the 1990s are headed broadly higher, although there may be dips along the way, which means that oil in stock gains value.

## SPORTS IN BRIEF

### Italy pledges tests at World Cup

ROME (R) — Italian organisers of this summer's World Cup soccer finals pledged Monday that doping tests would be carried out at all matches. Medical teams in each of the 12 host cities will test players picked at random from both teams after every game, Italian doctor Michel D'Hooghe, head of the World Cup medical commission, told a news conference. Tests will be carried out on three players from each team in the semifinals and the final, and on two players per team for all other matches, officials said. "The anti-doping controls are severe. Soccer, luckily, seems not to suffer from drugs — partly because it's a team game," said Leonard Vecchiet, doctor for Italy's national squad. The last case of doping at a World Cup involved Spanish midfielder Ramon Caldera, whose federation was fined \$13,900 after a test showed he took banned drugs at the Mexico World Cup in 1986.

### Wimbledon to stage women's over-35

WIMBLEDON, England (AP) — Wimbledon will hold a women's over-35 doubles event for the first time this summer, with players such as former singles champions Chris Evert, Billie Jean King and Virginia Wade eligible for the competition. The invitation-only event will replace the women's plate, in which first- and second-round losers were eligible. Eight pairs will be invited to participate in the doubles event, which will be open to any player older than 35 who was reached the semifinals of the women's singles or the final of the women's doubles since 1970.

### U.S. selects team members

NEW YORK (AP) — Andre Agassi, Brad Gilbert, Rick Leach and Jim Pugh were selected Monday by Davis Cup captain Tom Gorman to play for the United States March 30-April 1 against Czechoslovakia. For Gilbert, it will be his third consecutive Davis Cup match. He played in this year's opening-round victory over Mexico, winning two singles matches. Last year, Gilbert played in the United States' losing semifinal match against West Germany. His overall Davis Cup record is 6-2 in singles. Agassi will make his 1990 Davis Cup debut against Czechoslovakia. He played two matches in 1988 and three in 1989, compiling a 7-2 singles record. Leach and Pugh made their Davis Cup debut as a doubles team in the opening-round victory over Mexico. In this week's world rankings, Gilbert is fourth and Agassi eighth. In the doubles rankings, Leach is third and Pugh fourth.

### Colombia will attend World Cup

BOGOTA (R) — Colombia's national soccer team said Monday it will play in June's World Cup tournament in Italy despite death threats from a group seeking to rid local soccer of drug money. "Of course we will go. We qualified and we must go," said a spokeswoman for the Colombian Soccer Federation. In February the team suspended practice and play after a group calling itself cleanliness in Colombian soccer threatened to kill players, coaches and several sportswriters.

## GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF & TANNAH HIRSCH  
© 1989 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

GIVE THE ENEMY A HELPING HAND

Neither vulnerable. South deals:

NORTH

♦ K 7 4

♦ A 8 6 5

♦ K J 10

♦ 6 5 3

WEST

♦ J 10 9 3

♦ Q 8 5

♦ 7 10 3

♦ 8 5 2

♦ K Q J 10 ♦ 8

SOUTH

♦ A 6 2

♦ K 4

♦ A Q 9

♦ A 9 7 4 2

The bidding:

South West North East

1 NT Pass 3 NT Pass

Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♦

When you speak of a falsecard, many players look for something dramatic, such as dropping a guard-ed king under an ace to induce a shift. Those plays turn up infrequently, and are often missed by the West. But there is a whole gamut of deceptive maneuvers that occur frequently, and are so simple they often sneak by unnoticed.

Note North's jump to three no trump despite possession of a four-card major. With a perfectly bal-

anced hand and, hence, no ruffing value, the consensus is to forgo probing for a 4-4 major fit in favor of the value bid, although not all players agree with that approach.

This hand is from a pair tournament. Some declarers won the ace of clubs and, since they needed a second club trick to make the contract, returned to the suit. When East showed out on the second round, West shifted to the jack of spades and the defenders were a tempo ahead. They had to come to two spade tricks and three club tricks before declarer could red in nine tricks.

Other Souths followed with the deuce of clubs to the first trick. Some Wests continued clubs to allow declarer to get home; most shifted to a spade for down one. One small group of declarers fulfilled the contract in every case.

These were those who played the seven of clubs to the first trick, conceding their two lower clubs. Each West presumed that East's eight of clubs was a come-on signal, so they never even considered a spade switch. The club continuation was taken with the ace and a club back-up declarer ahead in the race to establish tricks.

## Wilander upset in Indian Wells

INDIAN WELLS, California (R) — Mats Wilander, the ninth seed in the one-million-dollar Champions Cup Tennis Tournament, went down to a familiar foe.

Wilander, playing in his first tournament since the Davis Cup in February, lost to fellow Swede and good friend, Jan Gunnarsson, 7-6, 6-4.

In other upsets, Alberto Martin, the 11th seed from Argentina, was beaten by the big-serving Dutchman, Michiel Schapers, 6-4, 6-1 in the first round. Richey Reneberg, an American ranked 42, topped 25th ranked Czech, and defending champion, Milos Meier, 5-7, 6-3, 6-3. Neither player was seeded.

Martin Jaité, the tenth seeded Argentine, was defeated by Yugoslavia's unseeded Goran Ivanisevic, 6-1, 6-4. Andrei Chesnokov, the 15th seed from the Soviet Union was also an upset victim. Chesnokov, ranked 18, was beaten by American qualifier, Brad Pearce, ranked 154, 6-4, 3-6, 6-4.



Mats Wilander

Wilander, currently ranked 11, looked a shadow of the player who was number one in the world in 1988 after winning the U.S. Open. Errors flowed from his backhand and he allowed Gunnarsson to dictate the pace, playing defensively to drop the first set in the tiebreak, 7-4, with a backhand into the net.

Wilander made a brief rally in the second set, taking a 3-0 lead, but he could not consolidate his effort, as the big serves of Gunnarsson forced him to the underhand backhand on another netted shot by the ninth seed.

"It takes a while to get back and this was not enough," Wilander said. "He served better than I expected him to and that got him out of a lot of trouble." Meier, once ranked in the top ten, was hampered by back trouble against Reneberg, and struggled with his serve. "He had trouble with his back and I was able to break his serve more than he held," said Reneberg. "He didn't look physically one hundred per cent."

## Becker pulls out of Davis Cup match

HAMBURG, West Germany (AP) — Wimbledon and U.S. Open champion Boris Becker Monday pulled out of West Germany's Davis Cup match against Argentina in Buenos Aires later this month, a tennis federation spokesman said.

Becker's withdrawal diminishes West Germany's chances of surviving the tough match in Argentina and retaining the Davis Cup title it has won twice in a row.

"We regret Becker's decision but we accept it," West German Tennis Federation spokesman Jens-Peter Hecht said.

Hecht said Becker called team captain Niki Pilic from Indian Wells Monday to inform him of his decision to skip the world group second-round tie in Buenos

Aires March 30-April 1. Becker is the top seed at the Indian Wells tournament that opened Monday.

Becker, ranked second in the world behind Ivan Lendl, also withdrew from West Germany's opening world group tie against the Netherlands in February but won 3-2.

The West German star has said that playing the Davis Cup in addition to the crowded ATP tour would interfere with his ambition to replace Lendl as the number one player in the world.

After winning a tournament in Brussels last month, however, Becker said he might consider a return to the Davis Cup team for the match against Argentina. But later, he said he would make his

final decision this week.

Hecht said Pilic would announce his team for the Buenos Aires match after next week's tournament in key Biscayne.

Michael Stich, who won his first tournament in Memphis Sunday, appears certain to be picked as Becker's replacement, and could be given the second singles slot.

Carl-Uwe Steeb and Eric Jelen played the key singles against the Netherlands, with Stich making his Davis Cup debut in the doubles with Jelen.

Patrick Kuehnen is the most likely candidate for the fourth spot on the team to play Argentina.

Hecht said Becker called team captain Niki Pilic from Indian Wells Monday to inform him of his decision to skip the world group second-round tie in Buenos

## Why do some people engage in thrill sports?

By Ira Dreyfuss  
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON (AP) — Cindy Chidester steps out of perfectly fine airplanes while they're still flying, so she can feel herself falling faster, faster...

"I just always wanted to do it," said the 34-year-old manager of Hartwood Paracenter, in Hartwood, Virginia. "Some people always wanted to fly; some people always wanted to do other things. I was always fascinated with heights."

Chidester figures she's skydived more than 2,200 times.

Psychologists and psychiatrists wonder why people like Chidester participate in potentially lethal sports. Some say the sports

attract a certain kind of person.

Researcher Frank Farley, a professor of psychology at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, calls these people "type T personalities." The "T" is for "Thrills."

People with a "big T" personality type are almost governed by risk-taking and tend to be optimists who like "uncertainty, novelty, intensity, and lack of structure," Farley said.

At the opposite end of the spectrum, says Farley, are the "small T's" — "people who want a life of predictability, custom, tradition, the familiar rather than the new."

Big T's, says Farley, may like skydiving. Little T's, he says, may like sports that have you do the kind of activity that attacks a big T but is not necessarily the same kind that motivates a professional athlete, said Farley. For one thing, sports like football and basketball require you to have those boring practice sessions. For another, the risk of loss in competitive sports is a different kind of risk.

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same thing over and over again.

"You'd be unlikely to find a T-type as a long-distance runner... that would bore the T-type."

Chidester concedes it sounds a lot like her.

"I used to run, but it is boring," she says. "In skydiving, you don't have to hold anything back."

The kind of activity that attacks a big T is not necessarily the same kind that motivates a professional athlete, said Farley. For one thing, sports like football and basketball require you to have those boring practice sessions.

For another, the risk of loss in competitive sports is a different kind of risk.

## Navratilova bidding to regain top spot

INDIAN WELLS, California (AP) — Martina Navratilova too old? Don't believe it.

"Every time you lose, somebody says it's because you're too old," said Navratilova. "That happens enough times, you start doubting yourself."

"I think I've made a statement in these three tournaments, I can see all the work as paid off. I think I can still be number one by the end of the year."

So far in 1990, Navratilova, 33, hasn't heard many suggestions that she's too old for professional tennis. Of course, that's largely because she has yet to lose, winning three tournaments in the last three weeks.

Navratilova, currently number two in the world, hasn't been ranked first since Steffi Graf took over in August, 1987.

Bidding to regain her top spot in the computer rankings, Navratilova went through a demanding off-season training regimen and skipped the Australian Open.

The hard work appears to be paying off; she's unbeaten in 14 matches this year and has lost just one set — and that came on Sunday during her 6-2, 5-7, 6-1 victory over Helena Sukova in the final of the Virginia Slims of

Indian Wells.

Navratilova said she had as much trouble with the playing conditions as she did with Sukova because sand, kicked up by swirling winds, blew in the players' faces and settled on the court.

"I've played under a lot of conditions before, but never in a sandstorm," Navratilova said. "Easy shots became an adventure."

"She (Sukova) gave me a lot of junk, and I had a hard time with it. She started serving well and was not giving me a chance. She hit three winners of my serve at 5-3 (of the second set). I got all my first serves in, and she still hit winners and I lost that game."

Navratilova was ahead 5-2 in the second set, but Sukova then won five straight games, breaking Navratilova's service twice and holding service three times, to force the third set.

"At 6-5 (in the second set), she hit an ace, my feet just stopped moving," Navratilova said. "Then they started moving again."

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## Egypt players pelted with fruit after cup exit

ALGIERS (R) — Egypt's soccer players were pelted with fruit and rubbish by Algerian fans after the team were knocked out of the African Nations Cup on Monday.

Egypt lost 1-0 to Nigeria in a group quarterfinal

Ortega warns of war if rebels replace army

## Chamorro offers amnesty to contras

MANAGUA (AP) — President-elect Violeta Barrios de Chamorro has promised total amnesty for contra rebels and the immediate abolition of the military draft.

Mrs. Chamorro, 60, who defeated the Sandinista National Liberation Front (SNLF) in Feb. 25 elections, said Monday it would be "ideal for the contras to demobilise before April 25," when she is inaugurated.

In Honduras, the contras Monday expressed their willingness to turn over their arms to the national opposition union coalition that Chamorro heads.

"We have already begun contacts with the civilian government headed by Violeta de Chamorro as a step toward our demobilization," contra spokesman Alejandro Acevedo said in Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

The resistance fighters have the willingness to give their arms to UNO, but not until the new administration takes over in Nicaragua," he added.

Although the Sandinistas were able to reach a ceasefire with the contras, the rebels were unwilling to lay down their arms to the

leftist government in a decade of civil war.

The rebels, claiming the Sandinistas had betrayed the goals of the 1979 revolution that toppled the Somoza family dynasty, began receiving U.S. aid in 1981. They now receive only non-lethal assistance from the United States.

The civil war has caused an estimated 30,000 deaths. The Sandinistas say there are about 4,000 armed contras in groups inside Nicaragua. Another 12,000 contras and 42,000 dependents are living in camps in Honduras, just across the border.

Chamorro, trying to bring "reconciliation" to a divided Nicaragua, told the Associated Press in an interview, "the contras need guarantees to come home, so we may have peace. I want to do my best as president to govern with harmony, with peace, so we may forgive one another because we are Nicaraguans."

The president-elect said her victory "made everybody happy throughout the world" and that her new government has received

offers of aid from countries including the Soviet Union, which provided assistance to the Sandinistas, the United States and Britain.

Chamorro said that she expects a peaceful transition, despite rumours that some sectors within the Sandinista leadership, especially in the army and internal security, are reluctant to yield power.

Chamorro said there would be no jobs for contra rebels in her government or army.

Sandinista officials have voiced fears that Chamorro could give senior positions to contras who lay down their arms and return home.

In an interview with Reuters if the rebels could expect any posts in government or army, Chamorro said: "I don't think so. We have to cut down all of that."

Chamorro said her hope, and that of the Nicaraguan people, was for a peaceful handing over of the government on April 25.

Chamorro joined President Daniel Ortega last week in calling for the immediate disbanding of

the contras.

Ortega warned Monday of "national war" if the new government replaced the Sandinista army with contra rebels or members of ousted dictator Anastasio Somoza's National Guard.

Speaking to a group of Sandinista teachers and students, Ortega said Chamorro must prevent the leftist Sandinista army and Interior Ministry Security Forces or suffer grave consequences.

Meanwhile, advisers to Nicaragua's newly elected government arrived in Washington to seek help for their country's maulled economy but U.S. officials said Monday that aid would not be immediately forthcoming.

"We want to provide aid as soon as possible, but we just can't put a timetable on it," said White House spokesman Marin Fitzwater.

"The aid question is being worked on currently," he said. "We have optimism that the European allies, as well as Soviet Union and Japan, are (also) willing to help."

## 20 killed, 300 injured in arson, looting after Ciskei military coup

BISHOP, South Africa (R) — Twenty people were killed and 300 injured in an orgy of arson and looting following a military coup in the South African tribal homeland of Ciskei, hospital workers said Tuesday.

Doctors and nurses at the Cecilia Makwane Hospital near the Ciskei capital of Bishop said most of the dead and injured fell victim to drunken mobs that rampaged through the streets setting fire to hotels and factories and looting stores.

Four people were burned to death when they were trapped in a lift in a hotel that was set

ablaze.

Hospital workers said many of the dead and injured had suffered gunshot and stab wounds.

Others had been burned in the industrial suburb of Midantsane, where mobs looted liquor stores and then smashed and firebombed virtually every factory and shop.

"Drink was a big factor," said one hospital worker who asked not to be named. "We are treating children as young as 12 for alcohol poisoning."

Doctors and nurses at the hospital were still treating the injured in a blood-spattered casu-

ality ward early Tuesday.

Soldiers and police have not intervened to halt the violence, which erupted soon after the regime of Ciskei President Lennox Sebe was toppled in a military takeover Sunday.

Pretoria Monday rushed troops to the border of Ciskei, home to 800,000 people, to protect white South African properties near the homeland.

Coup leaders told reporters Monday a first wave of South African troops and police had deployed in Bishop at their request and added they had later asked Pretoria for further reinforcements.

## Japan to consider more funds for U.S. forces

TOKYO (AP) — A top Japanese defence official said Tuesday Japan is ready to consider increasing funds for maintaining U.S. forces in Japan, if such a request is officially made by the United States.

"If the U.S. side makes a request in concrete terms, we will consider" increasing expenses for U.S. troops in Japan, Yozi Ishikawa, director general of the Defence Agency, told a news conference.

But Ishikawa, who assumed the agency's top post on Feb. 28 when Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu formed his cabinet following a major election victory, said he was heard nothing "official" about the request yet.

Ishikawa was referring to a statement by U.S. Defence Secretary Dick Cheney during a television interview with the Cable News Network (CNN) Sunday that he wants Japan to assume "100 per cent" of the cost for maintaining U.S. military bases in Japan.

Critics of this idea maintain that without a brand new constitution, unification will simply amount to annexation of East Germany by the West.

The dilemma is highlighted in two seemingly contradictory articles of West Germany's 1949 constitution, known as the Basic Law.

## Enrile freed on bail

MANILA (R) — The Philippine supreme court Tuesday ordered jailed opposition leader Juan Ponce Enrile freed on bail of 100,000 pesos (\$4,400), rejecting a government plea that he was a threat to the state, court sources said.

The former Philippine defence minister was jailed last week, charged by the government with involvement in an attempt last December to overthrow President Corazon Aquino.

The 15-member supreme court panel voted 10-4, with one judge not voting, to grant Enrile's petition for bail, a member of the panel told reporters.

Enrile is charged with the rebellion with murder for his alleged role in the Dec. 1-7 coup attempt in which 113 people died and more than 600 were wounded.

Politicians in East and West Germany are arguing over whether the new state should draw up a new constitution reflecting the divergent pasts of the two states — or simply adopt the one West Germany has now.

West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, his liberal allies, and conservatives in East Germany favour the latter course, saying the present Bonn constitution could be moulded to take account of any special concerns of East German citizens.

Critics of this idea maintain that without a brand new constitution, unification will simply amount to annexation of East Germany by the West.

The dilemma is highlighted in two seemingly contradictory articles of West Germany's 1949 constitution, known as the Basic Law.

Kohl and his supporters rest their case on Article 23 which says the Basic Law covers all West German states, adding that this will be extended to other parts of Germany "on their accession."

On Monday Kohl said East Germany should simply take over Bonn's constitution and laws.

"For us it is clear that the path to the future is the path of Article 23," Kohl said. "This is decisive for us — we want to have this republic, the republic of the Basic Law, and no other."

He has won strong backing from supporters across the border.

"People in East Germany always wanted to be West Germans," said Hans-Werner Ebeling, leader of East Germany's right-wing German Social Union (DSU).

"Why do we need a new constitution? We want immediate accession to West Germany under Article 23," he said.

But this argument has failed

## Gephhardt proposes direct U.S. aid to Soviet Union

WASHINGTON (AP) — House Democratic leader Richard Gephhardt said Tuesday it is time for the United States to begin providing direct aid to the Soviet Union to encourage political and economic change.

"America must think creatively and act boldly," the 1988 presidential candidate said in a speech that also contained his harshest criticism to date of President George Bush's policy toward Eastern Europe.

"A stronger Soviet economy will facilitate the process of peace," said Gephhardt. "How can the Soviets pull Red Army troops out of Eastern Europe if they have no army and no homes for them to return to in Russia?"

Direct U.S. aid is possible now because "the cold war as we have known it for four decades is over," Gephhardt said.

The proposal seemed certain to spark debate on Capitol Hill, where lawmakers have been pressing for increased aid to other countries emerging from the shadow of Moscow's domination but have not ventured to propose immediate direct aid to the Soviet Union itself.

Gephhardt, a Missouri congressman who ran unsuccessfully for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1988, proposed starting with a "food for freedom" programme to send U.S. food aid to the Soviets.

The United States since May 1985 has sold 20 million metric tons of U.S.-grown wheat to the Soviet Union under subsidies worth hundreds of millions of dollars, but has never provided direct aid of the kind Gephhardt proposed.

The Bush administration, in its budget for the year that begins on Oct. 1, has proposed an additional \$300 million in unspecified aid to emerging East European democracies. Gephhardt said the amount should be at least \$500 million, "and that is only the beginning."

But he accused Bush of "a lack of leadership in this most crucial moment," throwing billions into the military budget to defend against "Communists who don't want to be Communists any more" while ignoring their economic needs.

## Column 1000

Bob Hope wins big at charity raffle

PALM SPRINGS, California (AP) — Bob Hope was unable to attend a charity event whose host was Jimmy Stewart, so he bought five raffle tickets at \$1,000 apiece to help out. He pulled the grand prize. "Isn't that amazing?" he said.

"We should be investing in our own self-interest. And stability, democracy and a market economy in the Soviet Union are in America's strong self-interest," he said.

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Tomato seed from space sprouting normally

HOUSTON (R) — Tomato seeds that orbited around the Earth for more than 5½ years on a NASA satellite are sprouting normally, a seed expert said Monday. The seeds, which flew aboard the 11-tonne long duration exposure facility rescued by the space shuttle Columbia in January, appear to be in good shape, said Jim Alston, director of research for South Carolina-based Park Seed Co. Incorporated. "The seeds look identical to what they did when they were up," he said. About 12½ million seeds were placed in protective canisters on the satellite, which was launched by the U.S. space agency in April 1984. The canisters insulated the seeds from the temperature extremes of space, Alston said. Alston said the tomato seed experiment will give the space agency insight into the "storability of seeds" in space, which could prove useful on lengthy missions where astronauts must grow their own food.

Morgan to see daughter she went to jail for

AUCKLAND, New Zealand (AP) — Dr. Jean Elizabeth Morgan has arrived from the United States to press her fight for sole custody of her daughter, whom she sent abroad two years ago to protect her from alleged molestation by her father. Morgan spent 25 months in prison for refusing to reveal the whereabouts of her daughter, Hilary Foretich, to her father, from whom she is divorced. Morgan became the centre of a heated controversy over parental rights. Although Morgan has not seen 7-year-old Hilary for more than two years, she said through her New Zealand attorney that she would not remarry immediately with Hilary, who is 2½ years old. Instead, solicitor Lyn Stevens said she will spend a "few days" meeting with local attorneys and with Hilary's lawyer. The 42-year-old surgeon, who has been outspoken throughout her three-year custody battle, refused to speak to journalists after her arrival at Auckland International Airport. Carrying only a handbag after her flight from Los Angeles, she slipped through a side exit and was ushered into a waiting car.

## Global weather (major world cities)

|              | MON | TUE | WED | THU | FRI    | SAT | SUN |
|--------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|
| AMSTERDAM    | 75  | 45  | 10  | 50  | Cloudy |     |     |
| ATHENS       | 95  | 41  | 17  | 63  | Cloudy |     |     |
| BANGKOK      | 13  | 55  | 23  | 73  | Cloudy |     |     |
| Buenos Aires | 27  | 81  | 33  | 91  | Cloudy |     |     |
| CAMBODIA     | 17  | 62  | 25  | 77  | Cloudy |     |     |
| CHICAGO      | 10  | 50  | 18  | 66  | Cloudy |     |     |
| COPENHAGEN   | 05  | 32  | 01  | 34  | Rain   |     |     |
| FRANKFURT    | 05  | 41  | 03  | 46  | Cloudy |     |     |
| GENEVA       | 14  | 50  | 10  | 50  | Cloudy |     |     |
| HONG KONG    | 12  | 54  | 12  | 54  | Cloudy |     |     |
| ISTANBUL     | 05  | 36  | 12  | 54  | Cloudy |     |     |
| LONDON       | 08  | 47  | 19  | 55  | Cloudy |     |     |
| LOS ANGELES  | 11  | 51  | 18  | 64  | Cloudy |     |     |
| MADRID       | 02  | 35  | 14  | 63  | Cloudy |     |     |
| MECCA        | 20  | 68  | 34  | 83  | Cloudy |     |     |
| MONTREAL     | 17  | 01  | 09  | 16  | Cloudy |     |     |
| MOSCOW       | 05  | 23  | 03  | 32  | Cloudy |     |     |
| NEW DELHI    | 09  | 48  | 22  | 77  | Cloudy |     |     |
| NEW YORK     | 04  | 25  | 03  | 36  | Cloudy |     |     |
| PARIS        | 05  | 41  | 12  | 54  | Cloudy |     |     |
| ROME         | 01  | 31  | 17  | 63  | Cloudy |     |     |
| SYDNEY       | 04  | 26  | 14  | 54  | Cloudy |     |     |
| TOKYO        | 07  | 45  | 12  | 54  | Cloudy |     |     |
| VIENNA       | 08  | 49  | 19  | 58  | Cloudy |     |     |

\*\*Indicates missing information.

## S. African general: Secret unit planted bombs